

ملتان لاہور

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Established 1887

Military Sources in India Reveal Aid in Pakistan

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Unimpeachable Indian military sources here today said that despite official denials, Indian troops had been sent to East Pakistan last week to silence Pakistani guns that were shelling Indian territory.

India-Pakistan Developments

In addition to the reported crossing of the border between India and East Pakistan, there have been other developments. A Soviet airlift of spare parts for India's jet fighters reported to be in progress. Pakistan has pledged to "resolutely support" Pakistan's foreign aggression. Sources close to Mrs. Indira Gandhi said the U.S. plans to cut off arms to Pakistan Tuesday, Page 2.

Bird Leaves Polygon After Loop Talks

By Alvin Shuster

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird today said that the United States was ready to accelerate the pace of its troop withdrawals from South Vietnam.

At a news conference before a session of the House today, Mr. Laird said that the United States was ready to accelerate the pace of its troop withdrawals from South Vietnam. He said that the United States was ready to accelerate the pace of its troop withdrawals from South Vietnam.

At Conservatives' Expense

Extremists Gain in Early Belgian Returns

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Belgian parties seeking to divide up the spoils of the 1977 elections made gains in early returns from today's general election. The two parties in the government coalition held on and appeared set for more years in power.

Safety of Envoys On UN's Agenda

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 7 (AP)—The General Assembly Steering Committee voted unanimously today to recommend that the Assembly discuss diplomatic safety in New York. The committee then voted 11 to 8 with 4 abstentions to send the issue first to the legal committee for initial debate.



A three-stage Soviet intermediate range missile rolls through snowstorm in Red Square during parade marking 54th anniversary of Bolshevik revolution.

The Anniversary Parade In Moscow: No Surprises

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Thousands of paraders marched before a small and sparsely attended Red Square today in the traditional anniversary celebration of the "Great October Revolution" of 1917. The parade, which lasted for nearly three hours under a steady snowfall, provided no surprises. As usual, an imposing array of weapons including mammoth intercontinental missiles was drawn through the square, but Western experts said none of them was new. No new weapons were displayed last year, either.

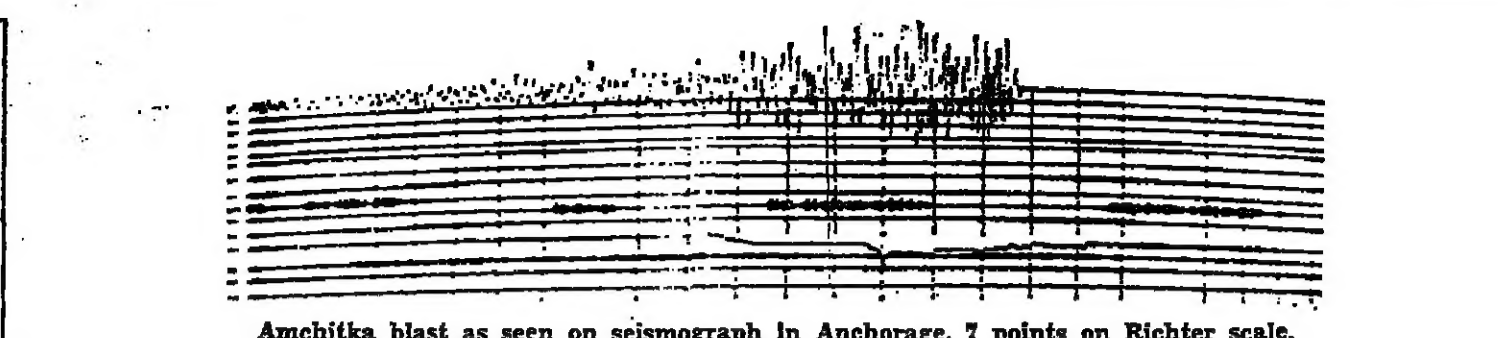
Synod Fails to Ask Final Ban On Ordaining of Married Men

By William R. Mackay

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 7 (UPI)—The Synod of Bishops adjourned its third and longest session yesterday after handing Pope Paul VI a report that showed that an unexpectedly large minority of the delegates—44 percent—favored ordination of married men to the priesthood under some circumstances.

Japan Repeats Its Protest After U.S. Explosion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—Japan today renewed its protest against the United States underground nuclear test on Amchitka Island immediately after the detonation was confirmed here. In Tokyo, Noboru Takeshita, chief cabinet secretary, issued a statement saying, "It is extremely regrettable that the United States carried out the testing, ignoring Japan's repeated request for suspension of the test."



Amchitka blast as seen on seismograph in Anchorage, 7 points on Richter scale.

Cannikin Blast Felt 200 Miles; Yields Predicted 5 Megatons

No Quakes, Tidal Wave Or Radiation

By Wallace Turner

AMCHITKA ISLAND, Alaska, Nov. 7 (UPI)—The controversial Cannikin bomb test was executed yesterday at 11 a.m. Bering Sea time (2300 GMT) after the Supreme Court refused to order a delay. No earthquakes occurred here then, but shock waves reverberating from deep strata in the earth rocked this island severely.



AFTERMATH—Atomic Energy Commission Chairman James Schlesinger (right) and Maj. Gen. Edward Giller, AEC Assistant General Manager for military application, examine cracks cleaved into Amchitka Island Saturday after the underground test.

Supreme Court's 11th-Hour Ruling Refused, 4-3, to Halt the Experiment

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Confronted with the government's warning that the experimental "balance of deterrence" against nuclear war could be upset by any delay of the hydrogen bomb test at Amchitka Island, the Supreme Court voted, 4 to 3, yesterday not to postpone the blast.

O. Douglas and Thurgood Marshall, declared that the test should be stayed until the court could decide if the Atomic Energy Commission had violated federal environmental protection procedures in arriving at its decision to set off the explosion. No reason was given by the four-member majority—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Harry A. Blackmun, Potter Stewart and Byron R. White—for

Nixon Got Message Quickly: 'No Complications' on A-Test

By Terence Smith

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Nov. 7 (UPI)—Minutes after the controversial underground nuclear test on Amchitka Island, word was flashed to President Nixon at his weekend home here that there had been "no complications." Ron Ziegler, the presidential press secretary, reported, "The President has been advised that the test proceeded as scheduled and that the test was successful."

Before Mr. Nixon authorized it, "Obviously we would not have gone ahead if the study had indicated that the effects would be substantial on the environment or other matters," he said. Answering a reporter's question about the widespread protest evoked by the test, Mr. Ziegler said the President was "aware of the concerns expressed by some," but had determined that the blast was "every vital" for the national security. The President is scheduled to remain in Key Biscayne through tomorrow, relaxing and occasionally conferring with Leonard W. Garment, his special assistant for domestic affairs, and Henry A. Kissinger, his special assistant for national security affairs, who accompanied him here.

Japan Repeats Its Protest After U.S. Explosion

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The strongest tremor ever set off by a Russian nuclear blast was recorded in January, 1965, in the Semipalatinsk area. It measured 7 on the Richter scale. A similar recording from the same area was made on Nov. 13, 1969. A Russian Novaya Zemlja explosion, estimated by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission at six megatons, on Oct. 14 last year gave a 6.9 recording on Prof. Baath's seismograph. The Uppsala Institute had recorded 274 nuclear tests by Jan. 1 this year, 145 of them Russian, 105 American, 23 French and five Chinese. The last Chinese blast, recorded on Oct. 14, 1970, had a Richter magnitude of 5 and was estimated at three megatons.

Step-Up Expected

Laird Ends Saigon Pullout Talks

(Continued from Page 1)
 Laos troop strength to the barest minimum next year, perhaps to as few as 10,000 or even less.

Talks to Continue

With about nine days to go before the President speaks, the discussions here the last three days—to be continued in Washington—were said to include the following questions:

● Should Mr. Nixon's announcement go beyond a few months and provide a timetable of withdrawal for as long as a year from now?

● Should the pace of the withdrawals, which undoubtedly will be stepped up, be a modest increase from the present level of 14,000 a month to about 18,000, or a dramatic jump to about 20,000?

● Should the President also

announce a cutback in the level of American air support at a time when the Ho Chi Minh Trail network in Laos is beginning to dry out and the extent of the enemy effort to infiltrate men and weapons this year remains unclear?

Mr. Laird implied that the pace of American withdrawals could be increased. He cited the "tremendous progress" of the South Vietnamese military and its "increased combat effectiveness on the ground and in the air and sea."

He also said that South Vietnam now has a reasonable chance to survive, one of the criteria set by Mr. Nixon for determining the pace of American troop withdrawals. American troop strength is scheduled to drop to 184,000 by Dec. 1.

White House Denial

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Nov. 7 (Reuters).—The White House said yesterday that no final decision has been made on the pace of future U.S. troop withdrawals from Vietnam.

Following reports that Secretary Laird had informed the South Vietnamese of a speed-up in withdrawals, a presidential spokesman said that President Nixon would reach a decision on the future pullout rate and announce it on or about Nov. 15.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that he did not know how the report originated. He said that Mr. Laird, who ended an inspection tour of Vietnam yesterday, had told the South Vietnamese that the United States is speeding up the rate of withdrawal.

role in Vietnam ended today when 1,100 men withdrew from their main base, Nui Dat, south-east of Saigon.

South Korea announced in Seoul yesterday that it was planning to pull out 10,000 soldiers from South Vietnam by next June, cutting to 40,000 its troop strength here.

It is the first cutback by South Korea since its forces were first sent here in March 1965.

President Park Chung Hee said in a statement that the decision had been taken because the pacification and Vietnamization programs had progressed smoothly in South Vietnam.

South Vietnam's new vice-president, Tran Van Huong, paid a call Friday on his predecessor, Nguyen Cao Ky, arousing speculation that the government was trying to patch up the feud with Mr. Ky. Mr. Huong stayed for 30 minutes at Mr. Ky's house at Tan Son Nhut Air Base.

U.S. Infantry in Viet Battle; Combat Role of Aussies Ends

SAIGON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—One of the last U.S. Army infantry units still in Vietnam battled Communists east of Saigon yesterday as South Vietnamese troops fought on other sides of the capital. The clashes killed 46 Viet Cong, the U.S. Command said.

In Cambodia, three persons were killed and at least 15 others seriously wounded in Phnom Penh tonight when a grenade was thrown into a group of card players.

The fighting east of Saigon was led by the 1st Air Cavalry Division Brigade, the only U.S. infantry force left in the Southern three-quarters of Vietnam, the U.S. Command said.

Spokesmen said there were no American casualties. The Air Cavalry troops, backed by helicopters firing rockets and machine guns, killed seven Communists.

Meanwhile Australia's combat



TROIKA—Celebrating the 54th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution in Moscow yesterday are, from left to right on Lenin's mausoleum: Premier Alexei Kosygin; President Nikolai Podgorny and the Communist party First Secretary Leonid Brezhnev.

Russia Puts Its Might on Parade

(Continued from Page 1)

Bolshevik uprising in Petrograd was not especially strident. The Soviet defense minister, Marshal A.A. Grechko, made a brief speech after opening the parade himself in an open limousine. He said that "the aggressive forces of imperialism have not given up their expansionist

and adventurist schemes," so "one of the most important tasks is to raise the defense capacity of the U.S.S.R., the combat power of the Soviet armed forces, their vigilance and constant preparedness."

But he named no specific adversaries, and he spoke also of the Soviet Union's current "peace offensive," including the recent visits of Soviet leaders abroad. He

said there was a real chance for achieving security in Europe.

Parade on Foot

One novel feat in the parade itself consisted of a large reproduction of Pravda's front page on the day after the conclusion of Mr. Brezhnev's recent visit to France, and a picture of a smiling Mr. Brezhnev waving at Frenchmen on a Paris street. So défilé seemed to get at least a quick billing with military preparedness in the day's festivities.

Most Soviet citizens interested in the parade saw it on television, though several thousand took up positions on Moscow's otherwise deserted streets to see elements of the parade before or after they passed through Red Square.

TV viewers saw numerous shots of the leadership watching the parade from their familiar perch. Mr. Brezhnev got by far the most attention from the cameras.

Walkout in Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—China's charge d'affaires last night walked out of a Kremlin rally to mark the 54th anniversary of the Russian Revolution in protest against a charge that his country's leaders followed a "splitting anti-Soviet line."

The rally was attended by Mr. Brezhnev. The speaker, Politburo member Viktor Grishin, called for normal relations with China, but cautioned that "serious progress can only be made if there is a mutual desire for cooperation."

Charge d'affaires Ma Le rose

from his seat and walked out when Mr. Grishin added: "Unfortunately the Chinese leadership continues its splitting anti-Soviet line."

Message From Chinese

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (AP).—China held out an olive branch to the Soviet Union today.

China, in a message of congratulations on the anniversary of the revolution, told the Soviet Union she holds that "the controversies of principle" between the two nations should not affect state relations.

The Pakistan radio, monitored here, said the cyclone had been considerably less intense than the one that struck India's eastern coast Oct. 29, killing an estimated total of 10,000 persons.

The radio said the latest storm had diminished to a tropical depression but was causing widespread rain in northern East Pakistan and over the jungles of southern Assam State.

Moves Up the Delta

The storm struck East Pakistan's southern port of Cox's Bazar and four neighboring islands Friday, causing heavy damage to property, and swept up the delta, the Pakistan radio said.

Unlike the storm that hit India's coast, there was no accompanying tidal wave. Between 100 and 200 Indian fishermen who put out to sea Friday from Puri, the holy Hindu city of Orissa State, were missing and feared dead after they were caught in the second storm, officials said.

Mrs. Gandhi indicated that she herself would like to have intervened in the situation more vigorously.

"The people of East Bengal (East Pakistan) think we are doing far too little for them, and I agree," she said.

Addressing the question of why India has refused to permit United Nations observers along its East Pakistan border, a refusal

Missile Shipments Denied

Soviet Airlift of Spare Parts For Indian Jets Is Reported

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Indian and Soviet transport planes are operating an airlift between the two countries to build up the stockpile of parts for the Indian Air Force's Soviet MIG-21 and Su-7 jet fighters, defense sources disclosed today.

They called the airlift a continuing one and indicated that there had been a recent increase in the number of flights into military airports at Bombay and New Delhi.

The disclosure of moves to build up the reserve of parts followed a visit to India last week by Soviet Air Marshal Pavel S. Koutchakov, commander of the air force. The sources declined to link the two, however.

The disclosure came amid continuing reports of intrusions by Pakistani jet fighters along India's western frontier.

Denial on Missiles

The sources who reported the airlift denied that transport planes were bringing additional surface-to-air missiles to India now.

[There were reports in Paris last week that large numbers of Soviet Antonov-14 and Ilyushin-18 aircraft were landing in Cairo and being refueled for flights to India. These reports, which could not be confirmed, put the number of planes at more than 30. It was said that the Antonov transports were each capable of carrying two un assembled MIGs.]

[It was speculated that a visit by Soviet Air Marshal Koutchakov to Cairo the week before had as its main purpose the arrangement of the transshipment of supplies to India.]

The Indian Air Force has about 210 MIG-21 fighters and at least 140 Su-7 fighter-bombers supplied by the Soviet Union. MIG-21s are also being built in India, but some of the parts must be shipped in from the Soviet Union.

Russia has been the major supplier of military equipment to India since major U.S. arms aid was halted in 1955 during fighting with Pakistan.

Official spokesmen in New Delhi said West Pakistan F-104 Starfighter jets violated Indian airspace twice Friday. Indian jets chased them off, the government said.

Indian news agencies reported today that border security forces killed seven Pakistani Army soldiers and wounded several others in an exchange of fire across the border with East Pakistan yesterday. No Indian casualties were reported.

The incident was said to have occurred at the border between India's West Bengal State and the Khushia district of East Pakistan.

Bengali rebels today shot and killed two rightist political party members and wounded another in an attack at Narayanganj, 11 miles from Dacca.

Trenches for New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7 (AP).—Civil defense authorities have announced plans to dig trenches

throughout the capital for use by civilians in the event of attack.

Maj. Gen. Bhagwat Singh, director of civil defense, also announced yesterday that surprise blackout exercises would be held in the capital and surrounding communities.

Bengali guerrillas reportedly shot and killed a rightist member of the East Pakistan regional assembly today, killed two rightist political party members and wounded another in an attack near Dacca.

Reports there said one of the dead was Sultan Uddin Khan, who was elected unopposed to the regional East Pakistan assembly last week, replacing a member of the outlawed Awami League, which led the struggle for autonomy from West Pakistan.

China Pledges Resolute Aid For Pakistan

PEKING, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—China today pledged its support for Pakistan in the event of "foreign aggression."

Acting Foreign Minister Chen Peng-fel said: "Our Pakistani friends may rest assured that should Pakistan be subjected to foreign aggression, the Chinese government and people will as always resolutely support the Pakistani government and people in their just struggle to defend their state, sovereignty and national independence."

At the same time, he said that Pakistani people should seek reasonable settlement of the East Pakistan crisis. It was an internal question and interference by another country was not permissible, he said.

Mr. Chi spoke at a state luncheon toward the end of a visit here by Pakistan's special envoy, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, with a civilian and military delegation.

Bhutto Sees Press

At a news conference tonight Mr. Bhutto said the results of the delegation's two days of talks here should be deterrent to aggression in Asia.

He said that Indian threats brought about a grave situation that required Pakistan to consult its friends but declined to answer questions on whether the visit had resulted in promises of increased Chinese military aid.

"We cannot reveal our hands and tell you what measures we have taken to guarantee our national independence and state sovereignty," he said.

In an apparent oblique reference to the visit last week of a high-level Soviet military delegation to India, Mr. Bhutto said it would be better if the crisis facing Asian countries was dealt with in Asia.

which led Pakistan to bar them on its side, Mrs. Gandhi said: "If the United Nations observers would facilitate democracy in East Bengal, we would welcome them on our side. But the Pakistani central government doesn't want them to stop what the troops are doing to the people inside—they do want them to interfere with what the freedom fighters are doing."

She frankly admitted that Bengal's freedom fighters may be going back and forth across the frontier.

"We cannot stop people," she said, "and we have allowed millions of refugees to come in."

India's primary complaint, she said, is that the government of Mr. Yahya deliberately drove the refugees into India.

"As one stroke, you get rid of your enemies and weaken India," she said with sarcasm.

© Los Angeles Times

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGERIA	15	59	Partly cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10	48	Cloudy
ANKARA	14	57	Sunny
ATHENS	20	68	Cloudy
BELGRADE	12	54	Partly cloudy
BOMBAY	28	82	Cloudy
BREITENBURG	18	64	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	10	50	Cloudy
CARACAS	28	82	Sunny
CARACAS	16	61	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Very cloudy
DUBLIN	12	54	Overcast
EDINBURGH	11	52	Rain
FLORENCE	16	61	Overcast
FRANKFURT	10	50	Partly cloudy
GENOVA	11	52	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	10	50	Snow
ISTANBUL	15	59	Sunny
LONDON	10	50	Sunny
LISBON	16	61	Cloudy
LONDON	9	48	Very cloudy
MADRID	16	61	Partly cloudy
MILAN	12	54	Partly cloudy
MONTREAL	2	36	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	-2	28	Overcast
MUNICH	8	46	Rain
NEW YORK	8	46	Cloudy
NICOSIA	8	46	Very cloudy
OSLO	10	50	Snow
PARIS	10	50	Cloudy
PRAGUE	10	50	Partly cloudy
ROME	12	54	Very cloudy
STOCKHOLM	13	55	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	-2	28	Snow
TEL AVIV	24	75	Partly cloudy
TOKYO	17	63	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	10	50	Partly cloudy
WARSZAWA	12	54	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	7	45	Sunny
ZURICH	9	48	Overcast

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



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Spare Helms Gets Key Role as U.S. Revamps Intelligence System

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—President Nixon has given Richard Helms, his director of Central Intelligence, a new, expanded role in the U.S. global intelligence system.

The White House issued a statement Friday under circumstances strongly suggesting that Helms, who has been in the public eye since his resignation from the CIA in 1962, is being reappointed to his old post as director of the intelligence field.

Helms, 57, is a former CIA operative who served in the field for 15 years. He was one of the few CIA officials to remain in the field after the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961.

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CATCH-ALL—Protest march Saturday in New York. The demonstration started out by protesting American presence in Vietnam, then spread out to include such causes as against Amchitka nuclear test, better jobs and, even, "gay" liberation front.

In 17 Cities U.S. Anti-War Parades Fail To Draw Predicted Turnouts

By Martin Gansberg

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Thousands of men, women and children from the metropolitan area joined in a parade here yesterday to protest the war in Vietnam, the wage freeze, racism, prisoner deaths in the revolt at Attica state prison and the atomic test at Amchitka Island.

The parade, sponsored by the National Peace Action Coalition as part of a nationwide, 17-city demonstration against the war, drew contingents from many walks of life—elderly people representing social groups, college and high school students, union delegations and community organizations. They came from throughout the city, from nearby New Jersey, Nassau and Suffolk Counties and Connecticut.

According to the Associated Press, police said about 5,000 marched in the parade up Sixth Avenue to the Sheep Meadow in Central Park, where they were joined by about 500 Columbia University students for a rally.

The Washington Post said about 2,500 attended a similar rally at the Mall, just south of the White House, while 2,000 were demonstrating in Atlanta, and San Francisco had the day's largest turnout, 10,000.

Reuters said 3,000 protesters met in a Denver park. United International reported that first estimates put the nationwide turnout at fewer than 35,000—"a far cry from the hundreds of thousands and, hopefully, millions" forecast by the organizers.

"More Complicated"

[The Washington Post said that the principal speaker at the demonstration in the nation's capital, journalist I. F. Stone, told his comparatively small audience: "The time of demonstrations of this type is really over. The situation is much more complicated than we can face with simple-minded slogans."

[News dispatches said 13 self-styled American Nazi party members were arrested in Washington, a lone heckler and three narcotics-use suspects were arrested in Boston and there was a clash in Cleveland between demonstrators and self-styled Nazis.]

The parade and rally in New York had as a slogan "Out now, a demand that U.S. troops be removed from Vietnam immediately. 50-foot banner, carried by 40 men, proclaimed: "Stop the bombing—U.S. out of Indochina now."

Few persons stood behind the police barriers to watch the parade. In some cases, the marchers walked 30 abreast from sidewalk to sidewalk, chanting

Notes \$4.7 Billion Is Unspent Mansfield Doubts Aid Plans Will Get Priority in Senate

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—The majority leader Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., virtually ruled out yesterday a rush consideration of a measure to keep the foreign aid program from expiring Nov. 15.

He said the program has \$4.7 billion in unspent money that could be used to pay salaries and keep the Agency for International Development from closing.

The State Department contends that its foreign aid machinery can be kept intact only by a resolution authorizing continued spending at the current \$3.1 billion-a-year level.

An opponent of foreign aid in its current form, Sen. Mansfield disagreed with this and added at his weekly news conference that he had asked Controller General Elmer B. Staats for a ruling on how the \$4.7 billion can be spent.

The House is scheduled to take up a continuing resolution for foreign aid and for other agencies, including the Defense Department, that are still awaiting passage of their appropriations bills. But in the Senate, Mr. Mansfield said, "I don't see how we can get it to the 16th with all this other stuff piling up."

Priority to Tax Bill

He said he would give priority to other measures, including President Nixon's tax and economic proposals, a treaty to return Okinawa to Japan and Mr. Nixon's Supreme Court nominations.

Keeping the stopgap foreign aid measure waiting for a while, he said, "will work no hardship that I'm aware of."

The Senate rejected the administration's foreign aid authorization request Oct. 29 by a vote of 41 to 27. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted to revive the program in two measures, one for military aid and the other for economic and humanitarian aid.

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Pilot Ejects, Jet Crosses 2 States, Then Crashes

FRESNO, Calif., Nov. 7 (Reuters).—An unmanned Corsair fighter-bomber streaked 330 nautical miles across two states and crashed near Salt Lake City after its pilot accidentally ejected in Nevada, a spokesman for Lencore naval air station revealed Friday.

The spokesman said the pilot had released dummy bombs on a training bomb run near Fallon, 55 miles east of Reno, Nev., and was returning to base when he ejected.

No one was injured in the plane crash, the spokesman said, although the pilot, Lt. John Planetta, 28, suffered minor injuries.

Jury of 4 Women, 8 Men for 3d Trial Of Huey Newton

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 7 (AP).—A jury of eight men and four women was sworn Friday for the retrial of Black Panther leader Huey P. Newton on a voluntary manslaughter charge in the 1967 death of an Oakland policeman.

Newton was originally charged with murder in the death of Oakland policeman John Frey in a shootout in which Newton himself was wounded.

His first trial in 1968 convicted him of manslaughter, which was reversed on appeal and a new trial ordered after he had served 22 months in jail.

His first retrial ended in a hung jury last August.

Police Disperse 300 Rightists in March in Rome

ROME, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—A police charge dispersed 300 rightist demonstrators who were marching in central Rome last night to protest an earlier anti-Fascist demonstration of 5,000 high school students.

Scuffles broke out as police moved to stop about 300 rightists from marching on parliament in an unauthorized demonstration.

In the earlier demonstration the students converged on the Education Ministry chanting "Fascism shall not pass."

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Stewardesses, Pilots Charter Anti-Hijack Flight for UN

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—A dozen air stewardesses, all victims of hijackers, served drinks and chatted with 80 UN delegates aboard a jumbo jet named for James E. Hartley, who was killed in a mid-air struggle with a gunman.

Tired of inaction on measures to combat air piracy, the girls and 18 pilots involved in hijackings decided to charter a Pan American Boeing-747.

They used the plane yesterday to take the diplomats on a round trip from New York to Montreal and tell them what it was like to fly with a gun at one's neck or a bomb aboard ready to explode.

One of them, Capt. Carl Greenwood of National Airlines, holds the world record for hijackings. His plane was taken over by gunmen three times between March, 1969, and October, 1970, but he told the UN dignitaries sadly: "It's a record I could have done without."

Then there was Nancy Davis, a hostess hijacked on her first flight. She calmly explained that by winning the confidence of the hijacker—a convicted murderer—she had persuaded him to allow the passengers to leave the aircraft, and eventually to surrender.

The saddest story was that of Capt. Robert Wilbur, whose first officer, James Hartley, was killed by a hijacker in March, 1970.

Capt. Wilbur said that the hijacker shot the first officer twice in the back. Mr. Hartley, although fatally wounded, disarmed the gunman but not before he had shot the captain in both arms.

Capt. Wilbur, who landed the aircraft safely despite his wounds, told the diplomats: "If it had not been for Jim Hartley, I would not be here today."

More than 1,500 crew members and at least 15,000 passengers have been involved in hijackings on civil airways around the world. The flight crews who organized yesterday's trip had one aim in view: to persuade UN ambassadors to press their countries to ratify three international conventions covering prosecution for the hijacker in the country of arrival, or his extradition, and severe penalties for attacks against persons in an aircraft for sabotage and bombings endangering an airliner in flight.

Tito Ends Visit To Canada, Stops In London a Day

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—President Tito of Yugoslavia ended his five-day visit to Canada and arrived here today in a Soviet-built Yugoslav jet for an unofficial one-day visit before returning home.

A Canadian-Yugoslav communiqué said "both sides expressed deep satisfaction with the expansion of Canadian-Yugoslav relations and assessed the future prospects as encouraging."

The communiqué disclosed that Yugoslavia planned to buy about \$40 million worth of locomotives under an agreement reached during his visit. The locomotives, to be built by MLW Ltd. in Montreal, would be financed through Canadian export assistance loans.

The communiqué also said negotiations were under way for "loans amounting to approximately \$100 million for projects in the chemical, aircraft, mining, transportation and tourist industries."

Mrs. Nixon to Ghana

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Mrs. Richard M. Nixon has added a stop in Ghana to the trip to Africa she will make in January. The President's wife will represent the United States Jan. 3 at the inauguration of Liberia's President William B. Tolbert. She is then expected to visit Ghana.

Lisbon Cholera Ended

LISBON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Health authorities announced today that the cholera epidemic in the Lisbon area south of the Tagus River was ended. No new cases had been reported in the past 12 days, they said.

Off U 13 Hostages Safe, Austria Captures 2 of 3 Jailbreakers

VIENNA, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Two of the 13 hostages who were taken in a desperate 48-hour prison break will be charged with "a pile of things," police said today.

Two were recaptured yesterday and a third, a 30-year-old police spokesman said, was charged with charges against Schubert, 22, and Al-Nejedy, 24, would include stealing personal freedom and violating the threatening behavior. But that is just a random choice of the charges they face.

The two convicts, who had been imprisoned for robbery and other crimes, surrendered to police yesterday. All 13 hostages had been taken in a prison, 60 miles west of Vienna, where they included men, policemen and a judge released unharmed.

Various Thefts

The 48-hour dash for freedom, the men stole police cars, 50,000 schillings (\$2,000) in cash, at least six cars and food and wine worth 1,000 schillings (\$40).

A third fugitive, Adolph and, 38, left the group early yesterday, and police said today they had lost his trail.

The start of the drama, he had said they would not violence to recapture the because "we are not going take any risks where in people are involved."

The convicts broke out of a Thursday evening after five hostages, including a man, and including officials to them a station wagon.

Adding two of the hostages—a major and a prison hearing—they drove to Vienna. At road station here, they considered a taxi and told the le to drive to police headquarters. In making the driver a age, they also seized a woman.

front of headquarters they stated with Police Chief

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Oncassis, Greek Regime Agree Scrap \$600 Million Deal

ATHENS, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The Greek regime yesterday agreed to scrap a \$600-million deal for the construction of a refinery, a power plant and an aluminum industry.

After the sudden skyrocketing of crude oil prices and freight rates in 1970, Mr. Oncassis sought a revision of these terms. He claimed that the Greek government's eight-month delay in ratifying the contract upset all his calculations and diminished his "credibility" among foreign creditors.

Last March he submitted his case to international arbitration declaring that if the Swiss umpire insisted that the contract was binding on Mr. Oncassis, the Greek regime should be compelled to make good anticipated losses of \$1.08 billion to \$1.223 billion due to the difference in oil prices and freights.

While both sides refused today to elaborate on the compromise, which is expected to be officially confirmed tomorrow, sources said the termination of the contract was pegged on three points:

● The Greek government would return to Mr. Oncassis his \$7 million guarantee issued by an American bank one year ago to back up his pledge to make industrial investments.

● Mr. Oncassis dropped his demand for \$20 million from the government as compensation for his expenses related to the contract.

● The arbitration procedure by which Mr. Oncassis claimed damages for over \$1 billion in case he were compelled to fulfill his commitments would be called off.

The voiding of the Oncassis contract is a blow to the military-backed Greek regime, which has had notable bad luck in efforts to attract massive foreign investments to boost Greek economic development.

The first setback involved Litton Industries, which in 1967 undertook to attract investments of more than \$800 million over 13 years to finance the rapid economic development of two backward Greek areas. The contract fell through when this U.S. giant failed to meet even its first investment targets.

This was followed by the failure of a Greek-Italian group, signed up in 1969, to build a \$100 million automobile industry, to produce even the required \$1 million bank guarantee.

The threat of a third failure now looms after a Greek court ordered three weeks ago measures against the McDonald Construction Co. of St. Louis, Mo., for failing to pay Greek subcontractors.

This U.S. company was expected to import a \$105 million loan to build a 500-mile highway that would cut across Northern Greece from west to east.

Oncassis Spokesman

ATHENS, Nov. 7 (UPI).—A spokesman for Mr. Oncassis today refused to confirm or deny the reports of a settlement.

Ioannis Georgakias, president of the Oncassis-owned Omega Co. which signed the investment deal with the Greek government, said: "These reports did not come from us."



SHAKE, RATTLE AND ROLL—1901 single cylinder Renault crossing Westminster Bridge yesterday after starting from Hyde Park in annual antique car run from London to Brighton. More than 200 pre-1905 models were entered this year and had the right of way for the entire trip. The entrants were given eight hours to make the 60 mile jaunt. There was no prize money for first place, merely to arrive was to succeed. There was no count on how many made it.

Associated Press

Eban Says Sadat's Takeover Of Military Is Not New Threat

TEL AVIV, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said yesterday that recent moves in Egypt had not brought the Middle East closer to war.

Mr. Eban's optimistic assessment of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's decision to assume direct command of his military forces came only a few hours before a military spokesman said that two Soviet MIG-23 jets had overflown the Israeli-held Sinai Desert "at high altitude and great speed" yesterday.

Mr. Eban was asked in a national radio interview if he thought that Mr. Sadat's move brought the region closer to war. In the same program the previous week he had said that he did not think conflict would be renewed this year or early in 1972.

"No, I have not noticed any change in the international or the national estimate, certainly not as a result of newspaper articles," Mr. Eban said yesterday.

Arab News Reports

He obviously was referring to comments in Egyptian and other Arab newspapers that Mr. Sadat's move meant that Egypt was moving onto a war footing and the Middle East was heading toward its decisive moment.

Mr. Eban continued: "I believe

that President Sadat was always responsible for the armed forces, so that these events, although they are symptomatic of a war of nerves, are not in themselves sufficient to indicate any change in whatever the sober appraisal was a week or so ago."

An Israeli spokesman said the two Russian jets had come in over the Mediterranean near the Bardawil lagoon, some 60 miles east of the Suez Canal, flew across 100 miles of the Sinai to Ras Sudar, on the Israeli-held side of the Gulf of Suez, 30 miles below the canal's southern entrance. Then they swung west into Egypt, he said.

Israeli planes "were sent up and directed" toward the intruder aircraft in Israeli-controlled airspace, the spokesman stated.

It was the first time that the Israelis reported that these latest and most sophisticated of Soviet operational combat jets overflew their territory.

Military analysts, quoted by the national radio, said the flight showed that the Russians appear to support Egypt's efforts to heighten tension in the Middle East and back up Mr. Sadat's recent pronouncements that 1971 is the decisive year for the region.

Clarifying Earlier Threat

Egypt Hints Its Main Strategy Is Still Political, Not Military

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The Egyptian leadership appeared to take today a stand designed to quiet fears of an all-out military action against Israel that could escalate into a major international conflict.

In an article in today's issue of the authoritative newspaper Al-Ahram, editor Mohammed Hassanin Helkal took a long view on the Arab struggle with Israel, suggesting that an ultimate change in political conditions would force Israel to withdraw from the Arab lands conquered in 1967.

The editor, a confidant of President Anwar Sadat, foresaw a possibility that the United States, which the Arabs regard as the dominant source of Israeli power, would eventually withdraw its support from Israel, just as it turned from Taiwan to promote better relations with mainland China.

"The United States support of Israel is not an eternal weapon," Mr. Helkal wrote.

Extra attention was drawn by the article because of Mr. Helkal's practice of rarely writing for the paper apart from his Friday column.

Some regular readers of the influential editor's columns interpreted today's article as an endeavor to clarify points made in his column two days ago.

Mr. Helkal hinted in the column that the Egyptian leadership had taken a decision on military action against Israel but had not yet decided on the timing.

In his Friday column, the editor also indicated that Egypt had given a cold shoulder to a proposal of the United States for a form of indirect negotiations between Egypt and Israel on a reopening of the Suez Canal.

In today's article, Mr. Helkal emphasized that the Egyptians would not resume warfare against Israel with indifference to the risks.

"We have to face the realities of the world we live in," he wrote, "and one of these realities is that a world war with its far-reaching effects is impossible."

Africans Get Viewpoint

CAIRO, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Meeting with a black African peace-seeking mission, President Sadat said yesterday that Israel could never expect peace with the Arabs until Israeli troops had evacuated all Arab lands occupied in the six-day war of 1967.

The African mission—four African heads of state and aides—arrived in Cairo Friday after talks

in Israel. The heads of state—Leopold Senghor of Senegal, Joseph Mobutu of Zaire (Congo-Kinshasa), Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon and Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria—wound up their talks at a dinner tonight.

The African leaders represent a ten-country committee formed by the Organization of African Unity at a summit conference last June.

In London, British Prime Minister Edward Heath's office disclosed that 882 suspected Irish Republican Army members have been detained without trial in the province since internment was introduced in Northern Ireland Aug. 9.

475 Internees Freed

Mr. Heath's office said 475 of the internees have been released. In other violence today, gunmen fired 14 shots at an army helicopter on patrol over Londonderry's Bogside, but failed to hit the craft, the army said.

In Belfast, gunmen bombed an electricity transformer in the mainly Protestant Rydelemer Street area and a gasoline station during the night in the Catholic Andersonstown district. They gave a lone girl attendant at the station 20 seconds to get out before the explosion, which caused moderate damage but no casualties.

The army said the transformer was only slightly damaged, but 13 persons living nearby were treated for shock.

In London, the Sunday Times quoted a "senior cabinet member" as describing as "complete nonsense" press speculation that the Heath government will impose direct rule over Northern Ireland, a self-governing province since Ireland was partitioned in 1921.

Thant's Progress Described as Good

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 7 (UPI).—Secretary-General U Thant is making good progress toward recovery, a UN spokesman said yesterday.

He said X-rays taken Friday confirmed the earlier diagnosis of a bleeding peptic ulcer. Mr. Thant was taken to New York's Leroy Hospital Tuesday after suffering a dizzy spell in his office.

Clash in Bogside

In Londonderry, troops shot a man who fired a short burst from a machinegun at them during a clash between stone-throwing youths and soldiers, the army said.

Troops said the gunman was hit in the chest and was seen to fall, but a search of the area revealed no trace of the man or any signs of blood.

Waters of Rhine At 153-Year Low

DUISBURG, Germany, Nov. 7 (AP).—The Rhine River has dropped to its lowest in 153 years, forcing barges to lighten their loads and presenting authorities with a chance to clean refuse from its much besung banks.

A statement by the water and shipping office in this Ruhr city yesterday said the Rhine had dropped to 1.54 meters, about 2 meters below its average depth.

Albania Gives No Indication Of Softer Line

China's Lead Ignored
By Party Congress

BELGRADE, Nov. 7 (WP).—The Albanian Communist party has reaffirmed its struggle against both revisionism and Western imperialism at a congress that apparently has ignored the new diplomacy of its close ally China.

On the basis of partial texts of speeches available here, it appeared that the Albanian leadership had decided to take no firm position, at least for now, on China's policy of normalization of relations with the United States and other countries.

After the announcement last summer of President Nixon's plans to visit Peking, the Albanian party remained silent. Outsiders who expected Tirana to follow the new Chinese line quickly were disappointed and Albanian officials made it clear to Western visitors that Tirana ran its own foreign policy.

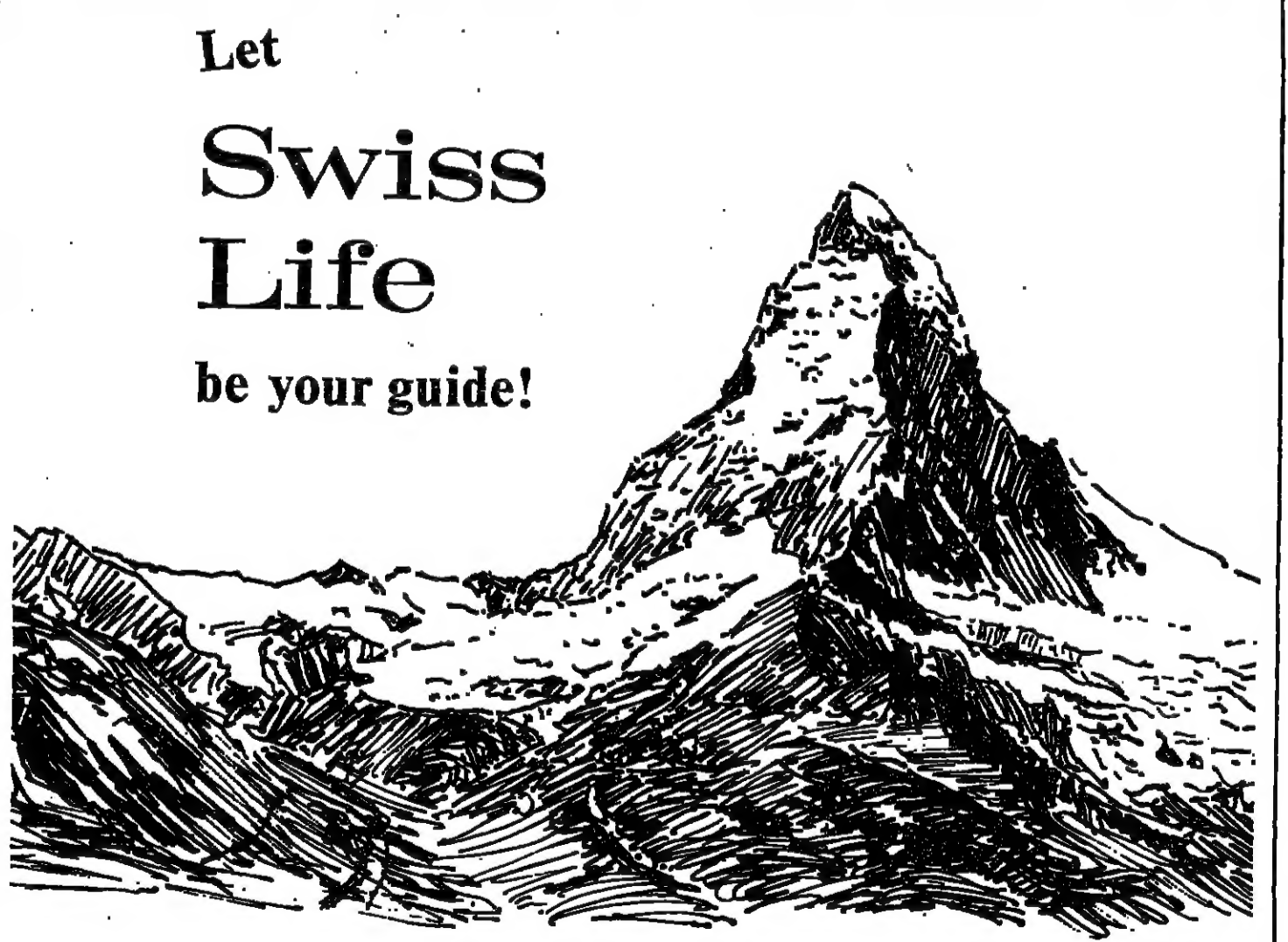
Effect Is Certain

Though Chinese diplomatic moves and the waning of the Cultural Revolution have obviously had an impact in the Albanian party, Western analysts said the course of the Albanian congress had suggested that any differences over questions of revolutionary strategy were being kept private.

Albanian speakers praised Peking and acknowledged its "great help" in the development of their own country. This was reciprocated from the Chinese side by a long, warm telegram from Premier Chou En-lai. From what is known here, no Chinese delegation attended the congress; officials said Peking stopped accepting invitations to party functions of friendly countries in 1969.

This was clear from a long attack by party leader Enver Hoxha against Yugoslavia's internal system. He criticized the program of worker self-management as a revival of "anarcho-syndicalism," and said that Yugoslavia gave "freedom to kulaks to exploit workers" and exhibited "all characteristics of a bourgeois country, including economic crisis, unemployment, inflation and violent social-political conflicts."

Stress was also put on military preparedness—also evident in Yugoslavia and Romania. Mr. Hoxha specifically mentioned the common cause of Romania and Albania in defending sovereignty and guarding against intervention.



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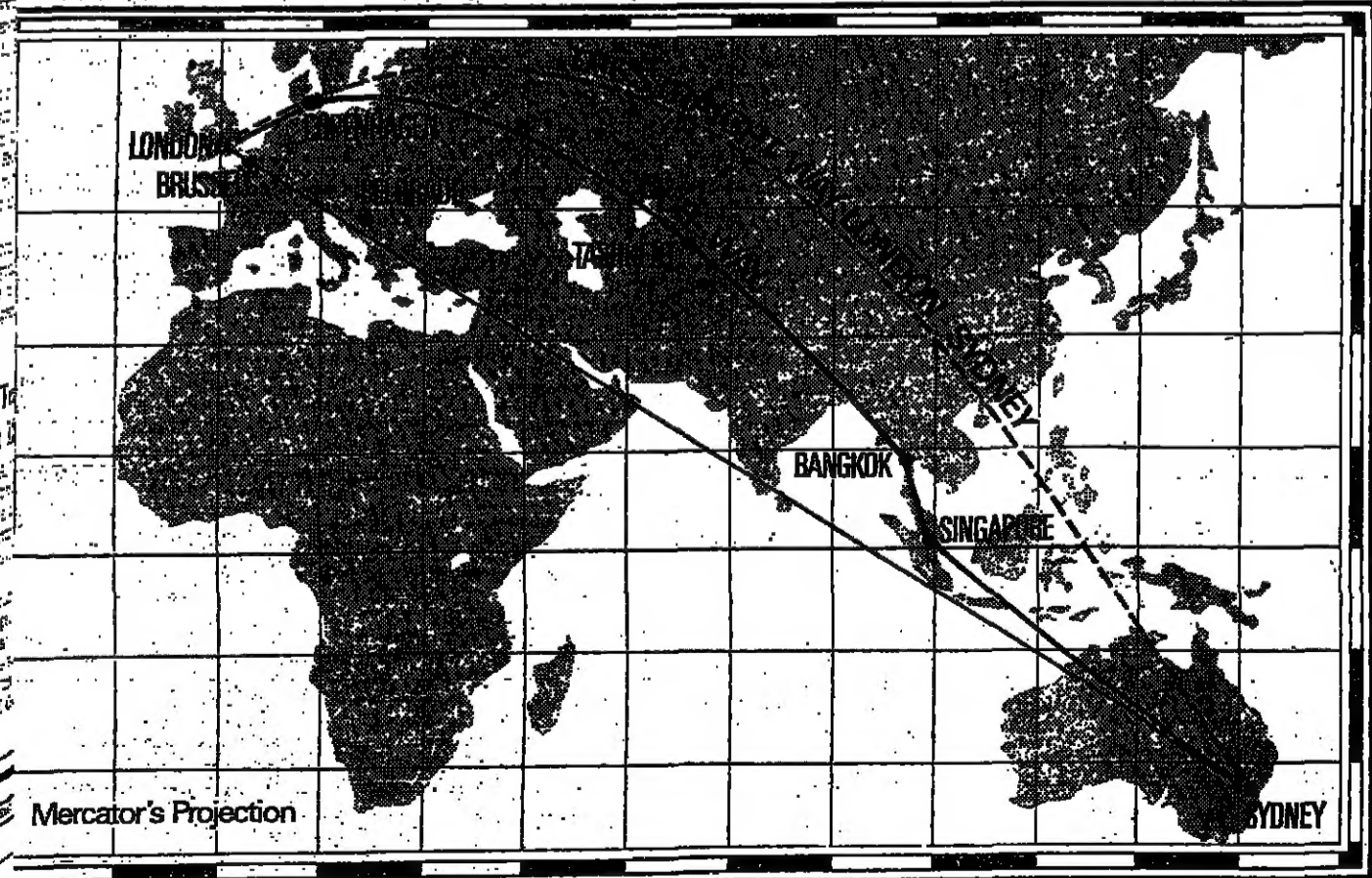
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SALT Round Draws Near With Big Gap In Positions

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON (WP).—The Nixon administration is preparing to send its negotiators into the next round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with a critical gap in the U.S.-Soviet positions reportedly still wide open.

There is no sign, informed sources report, that the next round of the negotiations, which opens Nov. 15 in Vienna, will begin with a political breakthrough decision such as the optimists had hoped for when the talks recessed in Helsinki on Sept. 24.

A meeting of the National Security Council is expected to be held in the middle of this week to review final instructions for the U.S. negotiating team, headed by Gerard C. Smith. The negotiators are scheduled to depart for Vienna on Friday.

Unless there is an unlikely shift of policy direction, the U.S. negotiators reportedly will resume the talks from about the same posture in which they left off. The Soviet Union is expected to do the same, with its assertion, which the United States naturally disputes, that Washington is blocking "equality" on the defensive antiballistic missile (ABM) position of the SALT second round, which is intended to be accompanied by "certain measures" of initial limitation on offensive weapons.

Accord in Spring

The outlook, therefore, is said to be for a hard, prolonged bargaining possibly continuing until President Nixon's projected visit to Moscow in May. Expectations are now set on a possible accord in principle by March or April.

Mr. Nixon, in his Oct. 12 news conference in which he announced the plans to visit Moscow, noted that the original SALT goal was to achieve an agreement this year. If that is not achieved by the time he visits Moscow, he said, it would be a part of the "unfinished business" for the summit meeting.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., who is both an unannounced Democratic presidential hopeful and a key figure in insisting on strong ABM defenses, has said that an initial SALT agreement "better be behind us" before Mr. Nixon goes to Moscow. Mr. Jackson has said that the timing of the summit talks and of the 1972 election gives the Soviet Union "a pretty powerful weapon" for extracting concessions at SALT.

He reportedly has cautioned Mr. Nixon privately that the Senate will block a SALT agreement unless it provides for at least two ABM complexes protecting Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile fields. The U.S. delegation will be holding its talks in Vienna when the Vienna talks resume, it is reliably reported. A key question is whether, at some subsequent point, the United States will compromise on this major sticking point, which collides with Soviet insistence on only one ABM complex on each side. The Russians also insist on absolute equality in numbers.

Packard Optimistic

Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard aroused considerable speculation about possible new flexibility by the United States in the next stage of the SALT talks by highly optimistic remarks he made on Oct. 21. Mr. Packard said he was "very hopeful" that an agreement would be reached, and that in nuclear strategy, "the question of whether you have a few more or a few less" missiles than your adversary "is not really the issue."



Anxious Waiting at UN for the New China Hands

By Henry Tanner

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (NYT).—The mood here last week was a mixture of suspense and pent-up emotion as the delegates awaited the arrival of the Communist Chinese delegation.

The delegation, which is due to arrive this week, will be headed by Huang Hua (top picture above), the present ambassador to Canada, who will be the permanent representative, and Chia Kuan-hua, a deputy foreign minister (bottom picture). The nine-member delegation is highly regarded by diplomats here.

Peking trumpeted its admission to the UN, as indicated by several headlines on the front page of the Peking People's Daily on Oct. 27 (see above), two days after the China vote in the General Assembly. The top headline proclaimed "A Victory for the Peoples of the Whole World, a Sad Defeat for U.S. Imperialism."

Some of the suspense here, ironically, stemmed from the fact that many of the diplomats who worked hardest for Peking's admission did not really think it could happen this year—not with the United States trying to save Nationalist China's seat. When the fight was suddenly over, the fact was almost too big to behold.

True, the UN may not be the hub of the world. Nor will the presence of Mr. China on Turtle Bay change the balance of power among the United States, the Soviet Union, Western Europe and less-developed third-world nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America. But his appearance will symbolize Communist China's arrival on the world scene for the first time as an active and visible power.

For years the advocates of Peking's entry had been saying that the government representing 800 million people, the biggest, most powerful country in Asia and a nuclear power, had to be present here—that it did not make sense to discuss disarmament and war-or-peace in its absence. The argument always sounded remote and academic.

Last Wednesday, suddenly, the argument became real. The Soviet delegate had just finished addressing the Assembly as the lead-off speaker in the disarmament debate when the delegate from Mexico, Alfonso Garcia Robles, suggested that the disarmament debate be interrupted until the Chinese arrived.

Adam Malik of Indonesia, the Assembly president, asked whether any delegation objected to postponement. For a long moment, he and Constantine A. Stavropoulos, the UN legal counselor, sitting next to him on the rostrum, looked out into the silent hall and scanned the rows of delegates; but nobody stirred. Mr. Malik's gavel came down. The debate was adjourned and the delegates wandered out of the hall, with unexpected idle time on their hands.

The moment of silence in the Assembly, when no one said "let's stick to our agenda," expressed as dramatically as anything the belief of the world community, unanimous by now, that Peking must be present whenever and wherever essential issues are being discussed or negotiated.

Whatever else they may decide to do, the Chinese have served notice that they will champion the rights of the small countries. They are certain to take strong positions on all issues of colonialism, and the Soviet delegates who were able to win easy debating victories in this field may find themselves not only upstaged but under attack.

Mansfield Topples Foreign Aid Policy

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Over the years the foreign aid program has provided the annual changeover for the end of the Congressional session. But this year the actors on Capitol Hill have almost lost control of the drama.

First the Senate the week before last unexpectedly rejected the foreign aid authorization bill—something neither the House nor Senate has ever dared to do before, despite all the growing resentment and disillusionment with foreign aid. Then the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week rescinded foreign aid from the precipice by splitting it into two bills—economic and military—totaling \$23 billion, or about \$12 billion less than requested by the administration.

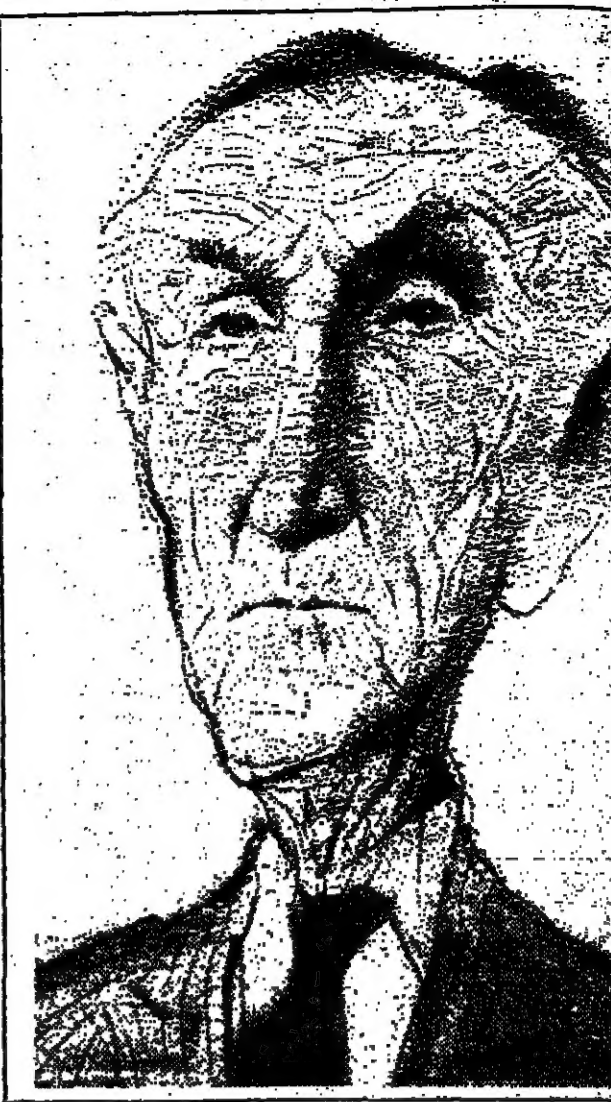
Despite all the warnings from the executive branch that foreign aid was in danger of coming to an abrupt end, there was little doubt on Capitol Hill that eventually some foreign aid package—if not the Senate committee's new, truncated version, then some other bill—would be approved by Congress. In part the debate was over the shape and size of the foreign aid package. But more importantly, in a still ill-defined way, the debate was over the proper role of the United States in the world, and thus the future direction of its foreign policy.

The central figure in this drama is Sen. Mike Mansfield, of Montana, the aloof, almost revered majority leader who once was the respected symbol of internationalism in the Senate. In his solitary way, Sen. Mansfield, one of the few senators with confidential access to the President, has been trying to tell Mr. Nixon, through amendments and personal conversations, that his once promising change in foreign policy was going awry, that he was not withdrawing fast or definitely enough from Vietnam—and not reducing American commitments around the world in general—in the way he has promised. With the Senate's surprise rejection of the foreign aid bill, Sen. Mansfield may finally have found the way to get his message across to President Nixon. Moreover, the Senate's action may prove to be an important turning point in its struggle to have a voice in reshaping foreign policy.

The foreign aid bill was rejected a few weeks ago Friday for a combination of reasons—the fiscal conservatism of many Southerners and Republicans who never really liked foreign aid; the grassroots resentment over helping other countries when the domestic economy is in such trouble; the disillusionment of erstwhile liberal supporters, who have become disillusioned over the way foreign aid has turned into a military program that seems to lead to Vietnam; the angry reaction, abetted by the White House, to the expulsion of Nationalist China from the UN and the lackluster attitude of the White House.

Overriding all these factors, however, was a challenge—at least by the liberals and moderates who were in the Senate—to a foreign policy that was conceived 20 years ago in the anti-Communist atmosphere of a cold war and found its financial support in an aid program which over the years became more military than humanitarian in purpose.

The disillusionment with foreign aid among the liberals and moderates has been a cumulative process that has now gone beyond Vietnam to the broader question of whether a foreign policy inherited from the cold war conforms to modern realities. For a while, Sen. Mansfield thought the President was changing



that postwar policy with his "Nixon Doctrine."

The initial approval of Sen. Mansfield and others turned to skepticism as they came to realize that the Nixon doctrine, as it was being implemented by the White House, also meant increased military aid to Cambodia and Laos and those "forward defense" countries on the Communist perimeter, such as South Korea.

Sen. Mansfield's own doubts that the administration was really interested in striking a "low profile" globally were strengthened when it opposed his proposals to reduce American troop

strength in Western Europe. When the administration with a \$3.5-billion package, about 15 percent of which was for military aid, when he saw aid to jump from virtually nothing a month ago to \$341 million when he saw it States tied down in a \$3 program to support the government.

By the time the foreign aid bill came to the floor, Sen. Mansfield was ready to explode—a his presidency in the Senate made it almost impossible against the administration

Americans Have No Choice Now: No Oath, No Passport

NEW YORK.—Most of the 12 million Americans who issued passports last year took an oath: "I do so swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic; I will bear true allegiance to the same; and I will take no action, without any mental reservations or pur evasion, so help me God."

But what most of them didn't realize was that since 1967 the taking of the oath had not been mandatory. State Department spokesmen said at the time: "We believe we have legal authority to deny a passport to a who declines to take an oath."

Several congressmen, however, objected that dropping the oath would be "unpatriotic." So the remained, in a sort of legal limbo. Passports were issued to those who swore fealty—and those who didn't. Let the limbo be.

Some months ago, the American Civil Liberties brought suit in a Washington court, arguing that it should be thrown out on the grounds that it was a restriction on freedom. A federal judge ruled in July that the State Department had either to abolish the oath or make it mandatory Oct. 31.

Faced with a possible outcry from conservative already upset by the Nixon administration's policy toward the side of the flag-wavers and ordered the oath made mandatory. No oath, no passport. But the fight is not over. The A.C.L.U. says it will go to the court to test the issue. Not that many State Dept officials will be upset if the courts decide against it. Should that happen, they say, it won't be the fault administration.

A New Sound in Ulster: The Death Rattle of the Stormont

By Alfred Friendly

BELFAST (WP).—A new sound is to be heard in Ulster today amid the noise of gelignite explosions and submachine guns—the death rattle of Northern Ireland's government.

Informed opinion in Ulster is growing to a consensus that it is only a matter of time—possibly before the end of the year—until the semi-independent Parliament in Stormont Castle is suspended and direct rule by Westminster takes its place.

The half-million Roman Catholic minority will settle for nothing less. The million Protestants in the province are on the threshold of recognition that Ulster is no longer governable under the 50-year-old, one-party autocracy. Official denials from here and London are, of course, fervent, but are daily given less credence.

'New Initiatives'

This is not to say that the British government has already taken the firm decision to apply direct rule. For the moment, there is only talk of "new initiatives" and interim devices such as the establishment of a cabinet ministry for Northern Ireland affairs. They may well be attempted but

they are recognized here, by Prime Minister Brian Faulkner himself, as only precursors to the end of Stormont.

Spokesmen for the 14,000-man British "peacekeeping" force here—the adjective grows increasingly sour each day—speak bravely of winning "in the long haul," of the situation it is wreaking on the IRA terrorists, of so and so many leaders captured, and so many rifles and pounds of gelignite uncovered in the latest raid. But the forecast of triumph looks hollow.

The IRA maintained an intolerable level of death, destruction and disruption in October with less than one ton of gelignite. Supplies needed for one month of its war are such that a corporal's guard could carry them across a totally ungovernable border in one night. As for recruits, suffice it to say that by now probably 25 percent of the Catholic population supports the IRA campaign of violence—so intensely has the rage against the British Army mounted since interment without trial was instituted less than two months ago.

The best guess is that the Catholic community is now 95 percent alienated. It will not be reconciled to any future ad-

ministration in which the Protestant Unionist party continues to wield ultimate power, however much disguised by cosmetic or even real reforms.

London's Decision

The Catholics, it now seems quite clear, will accept nothing less than a coalition administration of Ulster. The Unionists at Stormont are unwilling to accord it. If there is to be an end to terror in Ulster, London must, since the riots of August, 1969, the Unionists (under prodding from both Labor and Conservative governments in Britain) have introduced profound reforms to help correct a half-century of injustice and are prepared to undertake even more.

The reforms are admirable and constructive. But they fail to go that last 20 feet to the top of the mountain. They do not, they do not, allow for the presence in the Ulster government of Catholics who espouse the hope, even by constitutional, peaceful and democratic methods, ultimately to obtain unification of Ulster with the Republic of Ireland. By history, conviction and emotional imperative, every Northern Irish Catholic cannot but proclaim that goal.

Besides, the time for reform—hitherto always offered in measures too little and too late—seems to be past.

"Stormont is not reformable, it must be abolished," says John Hume, the most dynamic and influential leader of the opposition Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party. There is every reason to believe that his conviction is shared by the overwhelming majority of the Catholics. They refuse to accord Stormont or Mr. Faulkner any further trust.

From the not-very-private comments and activity in the last few days of the former Labor government's home secretary, James Callaghan, it seems clear that he, and doubtless his party as well, has already reached that realization. Reginald Maudling, the Tory home secretary, who has the official responsibility for Northern Ireland affairs, cannot be blind to the reality either, or remain long attached to the notion that somehow there will be a military victory over the IRA.

Paisley Report

Last weekend, the Rev. Ian Paisley, fanatic leader of the extreme fundamentalist Prot-

estant right wing, declared that he had it "on the highest authority" that Westminster had decided on direct rule. He undoubtedly overstated the matter. But the best opinion here is that he is close to the truth: his intelligence system, which includes Paisleyites in the post office given to listening in on easily identifiable, high-level phone conversations, is said to be formidable.

If direct rule comes, it would mean abolishing the Ulster Parliament and, probably, putting in its place a commission of top-level men, both Protestant and Catholic, perhaps of existing political leaders or perhaps totally nonpolitical, appointed by London.

Its role would be more administrative than actually governing. It would be in charge of the day-to-day economic, welfare, educational and communal affairs. Responsibility for all internal security, as well as for basic policy, would be reclaimed by the Parliament at Westminster.

It is thought that besides being a high-level community council with its operations carried on by Ulster's present civil service employees, it would also have the task of planning for a new government and a new constitution

for Northern Ireland, perhaps two or three years hence. If it were to have any reality and acceptance, it would have to provide for the end of Unionist party rule, a real role in government for the minority and entrenched clauses for its protection.

Maudling's Promise

Mr. Maudling, indeed, has promised as much, saying that whatever comes about, provision must be made for a continuing, active and guaranteed participation of Ulster Catholics in government.

No one dare believe that direct rule is any easy answer. If it were, it would have been instituted long since. It is an enormous gamble and, if it is taken, it is only because anything else is no gamble at all, but a certainty of disaster.

The big questions are what will be the reactions of the Catholics and the Protestants if direct rule is attempted.

The guess-it can only be a guess and it is disputed by many—is that the Catholics will accept it, provided the commission gives them fair representation and that the deal includes a promise of ultimate nonsectarian government, plus the guarantee of the right to campaign by peaceful and legal

means for unification with the Republic of Ireland, the decision to be made by the majority of the Ulster population, Protestants as well as Catholics.

Obviously, the IRA will not accept any solution that does not immediately grant its objective of unification now. It can be expected to continue its war or, if the terrorists declare a truce, to resume it very soon.

But Mr. Hume and the SDLP—and all other Catholic and non-Unionist moderates—hope that with the promise of a fair deal now in Ulster and the permission to keep working peacefully and constitutionally for the ultimate goal, the Catholic community will opt for peace and withdraw its active and tacit support from the IRA and, in Mao Tse-tung's words, dry up the sea in which IRA fish can now swim and disappear. If that happens, the IRA can be beaten.

The hope is, at best, arguable, but it is the only hope there is for ending the killing and devastation.

Signal for War

As for the Protestants, the conventional wisdom for a year or more has been that the mere announcement of direct rule and

the end of one-party government would be for a huge and bloody—civil war, in short.

Happily, that no longer seems quite so inevitable. T. almost palpable sense of defeatism in Ulster ceptance that there is but to yield.

Particularly significant fact that, when Mr. Paisley's sensational anti-direct rule speech last weekend that direct rule was decided on by a government, he did a same time repeat his battle cry for his fellow Catholics to the death, or even arms against what he characterized as the betrayal and unacceptance.

Even some of the more full, if the less extreme politicians and leaders of the Catholic leaders here for some months—that of a rightist backlash overstated.

Naturally, the Unionists are bitter about themselves added with blame, but never given to correct the trouble.

"We enjoy the revolution's role throughout one of them said. "W responsibility but not t-

The Double Standard

Cannikin didn't spill over; the great explosion that rocked Amchitka and sent seismographs jittering around the world is officially credited as a success. Nevertheless, the artificial creation of an earthquake ("7.0 on the Richter scale") in an area of notorious instability of land and sea, at a cost of \$200 million, to acquire a military device certifiable for "introduction into the stockpiles," does seem to argue a fair degree of lunacy somewhere in the upper reaches of global management.

But exactly where? The environmentalists who brought suit to block Operation Cannikin had little doubt about that—their action was directed against the Atomic Energy Commission and the United States government. The Supreme Court of the United States was divided (admittedly the issue before it was a legal one—the question whether the Amchitka blast was prepared in accordance with the law of the land, and three justices wanted to delay the explosion until further facts could be presented). The demonstrators in Canada, from British Columbia to Newfoundland, had no doubts whatever—they leveled their slogans against Washington. And the governments of Canada and Japan sent their protests to the same address.

Yet there is a core of truth in the somewhat plaintive comment of Solicitor General Griswold before the Supreme Court that the Soviet Union had already set off a six-megaton detonation—equivalent to the force of a million more tons of TNT than Cannikin developed—but that the United States was the subject of the protests. If there is lunacy in Cannikin, surely it is a shared madness.

The obvious answer is to end all nuclear testing, below as well as above ground, before some fearful damage is done. Here again

it is the United States that is under pressure—to waive on-site inspection as a condition for ending the blast. It is argued, with much truth, that secret testing underground can be detected almost as readily as when testing is done in the atmosphere, so why quibble?

This enters a realm of controversy that has bedeviled efforts to control armaments, especially nuclear armaments, since the end of World War II. The United States, as an open society, has consistently advocated on-site inspection as the surest method of insuring controls. The Soviet Union, a closed society, has, with equal consistency, refused. Alone among the nations, it has blocked the international nuclear authority proposed by the United States.

The United States has no reason to be ashamed of its record in this area, including acceptance of the atmospheric test ban without inspection, when technology, rather than Soviet concessions, made it possible to be reasonably sure that the parties to the treaty would not be able to evade its provisions.

It is probably worthwhile now to press for a similar treaty, as applied to underground testing. But the matter is complicated by the entry of France and China into the nuclear club. The real issue is getting closer to the bone now, closer to the possibility that a total ban on nuclear weapons, their use and construction, must be imposed by international action. France and China have refused to enter into anything short of this; if they proceed with, while the Soviet Union and the United States abstain from, nuclear testing, it would not be long before the problem would be back to its original dimensions. Meanwhile, no double standard of opprobrium in regard to nuclear affairs can be applied.

Does U.S. Care About Canada?

During a September press conference, President Nixon casually dropped an unfortunate remark that still reverberates in Canada. He had discovered that "Japan is our biggest customer in the world and we are their biggest customer in the world."

In fact, Canada remains this country's biggest customer by a wide margin. In the first six months in 1971, the United States did two-and-a-half times as much by value Canada as it exported to Japan. For Canadians, already deeply concerned about the impact of Mr. Nixon's economic measures on their economy, the remark was all too clear of a chronic ignorance of—and insensitivity toward—this northern neighbor.

Was their suspicion that nobody in that White House is heightened by the fact that Canada's 10 percent surcharge could amount to \$1 billion in a year and boost the trade deficit to \$1.5 billion? The President's percentage already the major reason for the decision to go ahead with the face of the United States in the Parliament and from the Canadian days greatly increased in the last few of resentment. This rising climate of suspicion has always been a major factor in the events to say of American politicians. They know much or care about Canada? He added that, about States intended as a permanent "beggar his neighbors." Canada's United States forced into "a fundamental reassessment of its whole economy."

Such words, coupled with the affair, signal the lowest point for many in Canadian-American relations. Since this condition doubtless falls on both sides of the border, in its differences with Canada is not always right. News of escalating tensions.

theless, in their own interest, it would be well for Americans to understand why Canada believes it merited exemption from the Nixon economic actions and the threat they pose to Canadian political and economic stability.

Canada "floated" its dollar a good 15 months before Washington demanded currency revaluation by its trading partners—and the upward revision of nearly 7 percent hit some Canadian exporters hard. Washington demands that other countries lower tariffs and other trade barriers; but Canada insists that it maintains no discriminatory trade curbs against the United States.

For the last three years Canada has enjoyed a favorable trade balance with the United States; but before 1968 it traditionally ran deficits. Canadians ask whether Washington now contends that the United States must always have trade surpluses, even if one result is a continuation of the buying up of Canadian enterprises with American capital exports.

Apart from these arguments on economic practices, Canadians resent the way in which they are regularly ignored or taken for granted by the United States. These American habits long antedate the Nixon administration, but they become more serious at a time of growing nationalism everywhere. They have become intolerable for a neighbor that is now the world's 10th largest industrial power and that ranks sixth or seventh in per capita international trade.

These American practices are wholly unnecessary as well as self-defeating. If there is any country on earth which the United States could afford to consult as a matter of settled policy it is this important neighbor. What the noises from Canada clearly indicate is that the cost of traditional neglect and indifference is too high.

THE NEW YORK LINES.

International Opinion

Peking in the UN

The entire international community will from now on be represented in the UN. People's China will claim a right to have its say and to intervene in any conflict at any point in the world comparable to that of the Big Two. Should this change be seen as the bankruptcy of American policy toward China and Asia?

From 1950 to 1970 Moscow and Peking had each gone its own way and it looks very much as if, for each of them, the other has become the main foe. The quarantining of China, in itself unreasonable, thus did not prevent the United States from attaining the

object it might have given itself: dislodging the Communist bloc. Is the new promise of the United States going to be surprised "success"? No one will be to Peking's men in the Kremlin extend to West Germany offensive already applied to West Germany, France and Canada. However, pay, France and Canada. appear, nothing this assertion may that the new American policy will favor rapprochement between Moscow and Peking just as the former in Moscow and Peking. Why would Moscow favor their rupture. The death toll may rise, because many of the assault victims are badly wounded and not expected to recover.

—Raymond Aron in *Figaro* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

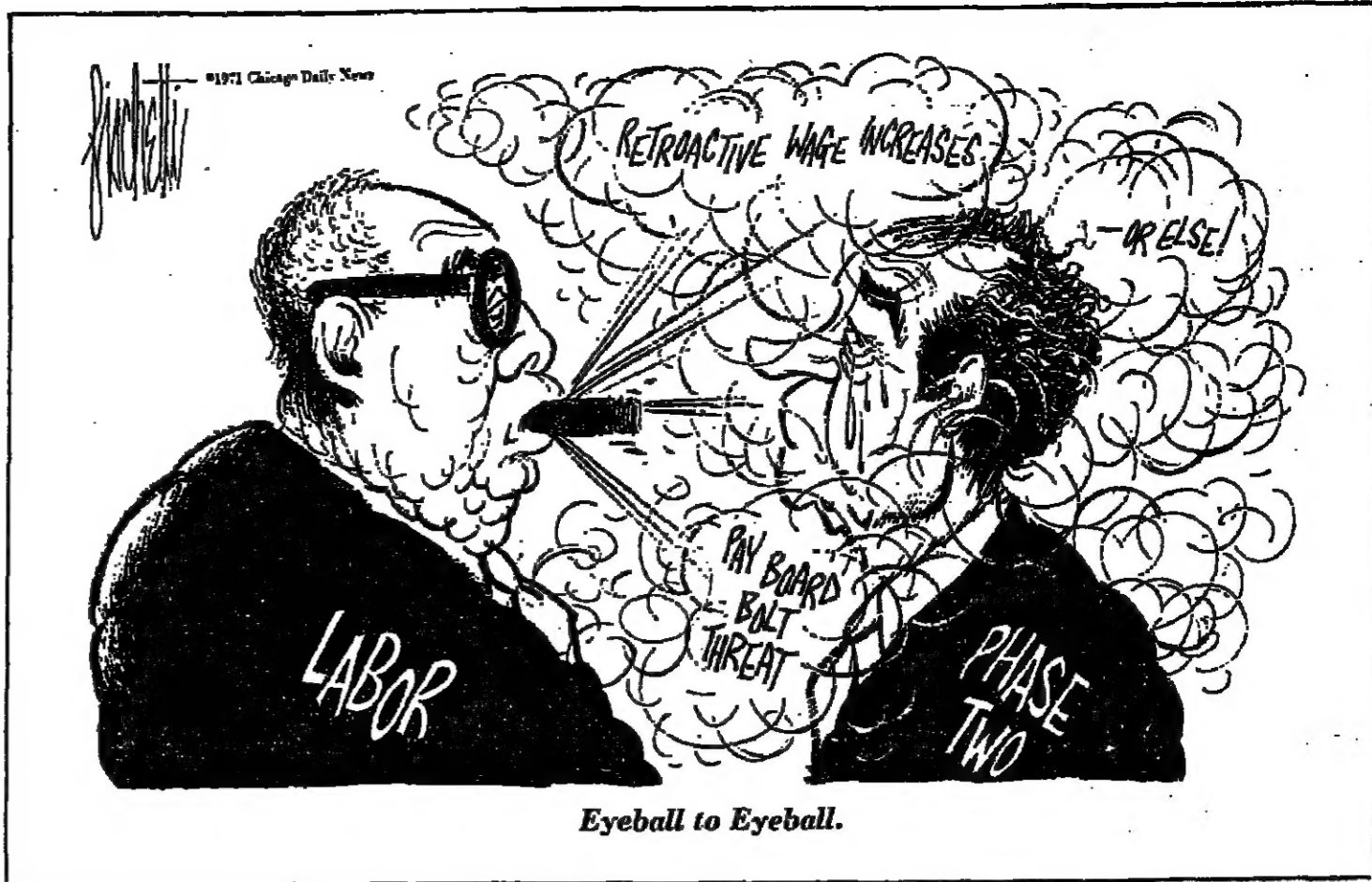
November 3, 1896

NEW YORK—The football game between Princeton and Harvard at Cambridge, Mass., resulted in a score of twelve to nothing in Princeton's favor. It was a very hard fought game; it always is when these two rivals face each other. The contest was fought before twenty thousand people, with a surprisingly large percentage for Princeton. Neither side scored in the first half. Princeton got two fast touchdowns in the second half and that was all that was necessary.

Fifty Years Ago

November 5, 1921

NEW YORK—Murder and deadly assault, together with robberies during the past twenty-four hours, ushered in the usual wave of later crime in New York over the weekend. One man was shot apparently through jealousy in the Bronx restaurant was robbed and there were scores of assaults. Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx were the scenes of most of the crime. The death toll may rise, because many of the assault victims are badly wounded and not expected to recover.



Eyeball to eyeball.

Trading New Myths for Old

By C. L. Sulzberger

VIENNA—Aladdin recovered his magic power successfully by trading new lamps for old, but it has yet to be proved that one can emulate the formula in the realm of foreign policy. President Nixon is now engaged in the risky business of substituting new myths for old. Whether he achieves the same success as Aladdin remains for history to decide.

Myth Number One, of course, is China. For 22 years the United States was determined to prove that the Chinese government was in Taiwan. The China that figured in our policy as China didn't really exist, although there is conceivably a country called Taiwan.

But the question is whether by substituting a new China myth for an old one we will achieve a realistic policy. For the new China myth implies that the new China is ultimately predestined to be pried away from classical Marxist Communism in a kind of triangulation of superpower centers.

The Taiwan of the old illusion was demonstrably on our side but wasn't China. The China of the new one is demonstrably China but is hardly likely to ever find itself in our political camp. Indeed, after many years of argumentation with Moscow, Peking is likely to be more feverishly wooed by the Russians now that it has started a mild flirtation with Washington.

Distorted View

The United States world view was distorted for an entire generation by the old China fantasy and we must take great care to avoid a similar if opposite kind of distortion by any new China fantasy. For in the process of making the much-needed revision of our Chinese policy we risk, by inept methods if not by design, sacrificing our influence in Japan.

Moreover, it is arguable that despite the population differential, Japan is today a more important power than China for economic reasons and tomorrow may be more important for military reasons. We "had" Japan on our side; we will never "have" China. We may soon no longer "have" Japan, which is being cleverly

courted by Moscow, to say nothing of Peking.

Our sudden lurching from familiar moorings is bound to produce profound change, and we will find it hard to distinguish wishful dreams from reality. Already there is insufficient recognition that, as three so-called super-powers tend to balance each other's influence, other if lesser groupings assume greater comparative importance.

Not only Japan but also the European Common Market, to which Britain is now adhering, can speak with a clearer and louder voice. At the same time South Asia is changing. Moscow has become the predominant influence in India, where Washington long sought to help develop a democratic version of Socialism to counterbalance China.

All we have in exchange is a Pakistan which never truly existed as a unified state, which is coming apart at the seams, which is a U.S. ally in name only and which is friendlier to Peking than to Washington.

Mr. Nixon was entirely wise to launch a new China policy although the lack of any positive

India policy seems less commendable. And the abrupt method of seeking a fresh global balance has produced dangerous repercussions in our own emotional political system.

Americans are endowed with great energy and equal impatience, and when changing myths, exaggerate both tendencies. The blow to U.S. prestige administered in the UN on the China issue—which we ourselves had virtually initiated—produced an avalanche of counterproductive internal reactions.

Dangerous Myths

In the name of withdrawing from overextended commitments abroad to bolster national prestige, the Senate idly cut off foreign aid everywhere. Yet our own national totems such as the Wall Street stock index totter while a global slump before our remaining allies—and we berate them for not doing enough.

Myths are as dangerous in foreign policy as are factual miscalculations or emotional obscurantism. Furthermore, it is as silly for the U.S.A. to blindly terminate

all overseas obligations as it was to overextend them in the first place. And while it is indeed wise to recognize new realities and abandon old chimeras, it is folly to alienate friends or allies.

Needless inclinations are especially notable in the legislative branch because of the traditional rivalry for ascendancy, exacerbated by the Indochina crisis. Such inclinations have inspired noble but foolishly devised movements, favoring Biafra against Nigeria—thus encouraging Africa's disintegration—or favoring East Bengal independence—which may be inevitable but, by magnetizing West Bengal, will surely cripple India as well as Pakistan.

It was an illusion to believe the globe was even truly dominated by one nuclear superpower or two superpowers. It is an equal illusion to think there can be a system of three superpowers. Perhaps what is not yet realized is that the divided West seems now engaged in doing what it can to confirm Karl Marx's analysis of world politics and world revolution—even though, contrary to our actions, we believe those precepts to be wrong.

The Emerging Tragedy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Two great forces are at work in the world today, one driving the nations together and the other setting them apart. Everywhere it is obvious—it is almost a cliché—that no nation can by itself control the problems of war, the arms race, money, overpopulation, hunger, disease, the drug traffic or pollution but at the same time the spirit of nationalism and protectionism is rising and the institutions for world cooperation like the United Nations are under severe attack.

The evidence of this dangerous paradox lies plain before us. We know the facts about world hunger and runaway population, about the nine million refugees from East Bengal and the danger of war between India and Pak-

istan. They have all been in the frontpage headlines, along with the dollar crisis and the world monetary crisis, but they seem to be beyond our understanding. They are too complicated, or, as we think too far away. We hear about them vaguely but we do not feel them, and even when we sense the danger, most of us feel hopeless to deal with them.

The facts, however, remain, even if they seem remote, abstract and beyond our comprehension. The contemporary world today is a little like the modern American city: part black, smoldering and revolutionary slum, and part white and prosperous. The main difference is that in urban America the poor are a minority, and in the world at large, now being rushed together by modern transportation and communication, they are the vast majority.

is an infectious disease—our own affluent children in their expensive rags dramatize the point. With modern communications, the word has finally got through to the populous slums of the world, where most of the human family exists, that hunger and disease are not inevitable but intolerable.

This is really what Prime Minister Gandhi of India has been saying here in the last few days. She was not asking for money, but for recognition of the alarming facts of modern life in the underdeveloped nations, and she may have been more successful than she realizes.

A Dirty Trick

For while the Congress of the United States is now talking about foreign aid as if it were some kind of parliamentary maneuver or dirty trick on America, there are at least some officials here and elsewhere who see the dark horizon on the world and the developing class war between the rich northern nations and the poor and populous majority in the under world of the sunny slums below the Equator.

In fact, the most hopeful thing in this gloomy picture is that officials are now beginning to say that the old assumptions and the old institutions have broken down to such an extent that the monetary system and the political system is in such a mess that it may finally be possible to get acceptance for fundamental change.

Liberals and conservatives alike in the Congress voted against the foreign aid bill for a variety of reasons, and many of them are even supporting Treasury Secretary Connally's hard Texas power politics, not because they want to go isolationist or protectionist or particularly because they like Connally, but because they want to find a new system that will recognize the interdependence of the modern world and force all the trading nations to accept a more equal sharing of the burdens in what is obviously an unequal and dangerous confrontation with each other and with the hungry and embittered majority of the human race.

Pessimism Rises in U.S. As Economy Hangs Fire

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The political euphoria that sent the White House into ecstatic orbit when President Nixon invoked his wage-price freeze has now been smothered by pessimism over the refusal of the economy to respond to the new economic policy, fueled by deepening unease within American business.

Just how deep this new pessimism runs inside the White House cannot be precisely measured. Presidential orders, understandably, are to keep a stiff upper lip and talk bullish. All agree, however, that a major factor is the vast number of unanswered questions about the complexities of Phase 2, making businessmen extremely wary of tying themselves down to long-term commitments.

Even in the higher reaches of the President's economic and political advisers, somber, new realism is clearly visible. Some top administration planners cautiously concede that in these blustery moments of euphoria following the Aug. 15 freeze they never imagined that business expectations could fall so low as they have in the past few weeks.

Outside the administration, however, there is far more candor among economic analysts, most of whom are now sharply cutting earlier estimates of a \$100-billion increase in the gross national product during 1972. Thus, hotelier and economist Walter Heller, chairman of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisors, and conservative economist Alan Greenspan, occasional Nixon adviser, have now discarded earlier estimates of spectacular economic growth for 1972.

Greenspan is now revising his estimate downward by a tentative \$10 billion or so, he told us. Heller is also "re-examining the growth of the economy in light of the fact that the Nixon program has not been as invigorating as I had expected." His earlier \$100-billion estimate, he thinks, was at least \$5 billion too high.

That seemingly small downward revision carries grave risks for President Nixon's attack on unemployment, and unemployment is Mr. Nixon's gravest political re-election problem. Merely to prevent the present unemployment rate from going higher than today's 6 percent, overall economic growth next year must be around \$80 billion. The President's hope, in addition to reducing inflation between 2 and 3 percent, is to cut unemployment below 5 percent.

Accordingly, with 1972 economic expectations already being scaled down from the euphoric peaks built up by the President's dramatic wage-price freeze, there is not much safety margin left. And yet, the failure of the Pay Board or the Price Commission to provide answers for the vast numbers of complex questions that businessmen are now fruitlessly asking about the future is stifling business confidence even further.

Business Uncertainty

For example, builders of large-scale family-unit apartments are now holding up construction. Lacking guidelines on the rent they can charge, they can't estimate income and hence profit margins.

Likewise, unpublished surveys of business plans to expand and modernize plants and equipment are highly disappointing.

This is true despite the fact that congressional approval of the President's investment tax credit is taken absolutely for granted. Again, a major reason for this lack of capital investment planning is business uncertainty about Phase 2. Particularly bothersome to business planners is whether the Pay Board will yield to the demand of its labor members for full payment of all deferred wage boosts and the impact of that decision on future wage agreements that come before the board.

When the Pay Board and the Price Commission do begin to issue regulations, some of these preliminary questions will be answered. But many economic experts fear that other uncertainties about the future of the first experiment in U.S. history of a controlled peacetime economy will multiply to take their place.

Inside the White House on Aug. 15, Mr. Nixon's wage-price freeze was instantaneously perceived by some presidential aides as guaranteeing his re-election. That exuberant mistake of confusing the rhetoric of future expectations with actual performance, a recurring phenomenon in the Nixon administration, is now being soberly corrected.

Eurobonds

**Massive Pace of Dollar Issues
Unabated and Easily Absorbed**

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 7 (UPI).—There is nothing like fashion—it's either in or out. Take the dollar, for example. It has been in fashion for 12 weeks ago when investors were afraid to go near the paper issued by General Motors and now fully restored its pre-eminent position.

But unlike the whims in the Big Trade, money market fashions are based on a serious appraisal of the economic outlook. And the most telling feature of this forecast is that bankers last week are able to place a massive \$175 billion worth of Eurobonds and announce plans to sell another \$5 billion at the same time without the slightest difficulty.

There are a number of factors explaining the dramatic turn in investors' feelings about holding dollars, all of which are tied to the fear that the repercussions of the international deadlock over oil will return to a system of fix-currency values and to eliminate the U.S. import surcharge will be more serious for the rest of the world than for the United States.

Given the uncertainties, the need to get out of bonds assures a surge of security now missing from the other exchanges of the world. And an intense desire to avoid the decline in the high-yielding dollar bonds now available has seen certain to appreciate in value—as they did last week.

There is an abundance of investment dollars around; estimates are coming from private sources previously tied up in the Deutsche marks and Swiss francs and government repayments to dollar debts.

Daily turnover on the international bond market is now estimated at some \$50 million, double the level of July. Most notably, there is no evidence that the flood of new issues is too much for the market to absorb.

The key Esso bonds priced a par last week were quoted at 100 to 101 on the secondary market. The coupon—which because of Esso's top credit rating sets the tone for the entire market—was set at 8 percent, down from the 8 1/4 percent initially indicated. The 5-year notes, priced a par, were quoted at 98 1/2 to 100 1/2, after the coupon was fixed at 7 1/2 percent down from 7 3/4.

The new issue, announced during the week, all for 15 years, include:

- General Telephone & Electronics, \$15 million with an expected coupon of 8 1/2 percent.
- Transamerica, \$20 million at 8 1/2 percent.
- Hill Samuel, \$20 million at 8 1/2 percent.

As reported earlier, Honeywell is launching a \$50 million convertible which is expected to carry a 6 percent coupon and a conversion premium of between 10 and 15 percent. And Barclays Bank is selling \$50 million through \$30 million of 15-year debentures expected at 8 1/2 percent and the rest through 7-year notes at 8 percent.

Still on offer are the \$35 million, 15-year straight debt from MCM Holdings, expected to carry

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1970
	Oct. 31	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
Commodity Index.....	106.0	105.5	110.2
*Currency in circ.....		\$50,174,000
*Total loans.....	\$85,260,000	\$85,339,000	\$82,245,000
Steel prod (tons).....	1,902,000	1,888,000	2,473,000
Auto production.....		187,848
Daily oil prod (bbls).....	2,200,000	2,307,000	10,036,000
Freight car loadings.....	438,817	445,506	517,943
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.....	29,368,000	29,632,000	27,626,000
Business failures.....	172	210	223

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Sept.	Prior Month	1970
Employed	79,235,000	80,618,000	78,256,000
Unemployed	4,640,000	5,081,000	4,292,000
Industrial production	105.3	104.8	106.8
*Personal income	\$378,980,000	\$375,600,000	\$814,900,000
*Money supply	\$227,300,000	\$238,000,000	\$212,800,000
Consumer's Price Index	122.4	122.2	117.5
Constructn. contracts	136	163	185
*Exports	\$4,516,000	\$5,677,700	\$3,534,900
*Imports	\$4,245,200	\$5,937,400	\$3,340,800
	Aug.	Prior Month	1970.
*Mfrs. inventories	\$100,174,000	\$100,194,000	\$99,323,000

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1867-50=100 and the consumers Price Index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. Imports and exports are compiled as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. Completion of contracts, Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

8 3/4 percent coupon, and the \$15 million debenture with warrants from Jardine, Matheson, expected at 7 3/4 percent.

In addition to Esso, three other straight debt issues were priced last week, all at par. These include:

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Pendulum Swing Toward Pessimism in Market Suddenly Reverses Itself But Hasn't Gone Far

By Thomas E. Mullaney
NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The pendulum of stock market sentiment, which has swung steadily toward pessimism since mid-September, suddenly stopped and turned in the opposite direction last week when prices had reached low for the year on Monday. It hasn't traveled very far on the new path as yet.

Nevertheless, for the first time in four weeks, the market negotiated a slight gain rather than a loss. Whether last week's late advance was merely a short-lived technical rebound or the start of a new comeback remains to be seen.

The background was a considerable number of constructive economic developments—a lower rate of inflation, booming retail business, a reduction in the unemployment rate last month and a further downward trend in interest rates.

It was a heartening change, not unlike much heart from them.

There was still a considerable amount of pessimism rampant in Wall Street when the markets closed for the week, largely because the nation remained impaled on the tenterhooks of two major uncertainties: the specific rulings for wages and prices in Phase 2 of the economic stabilization program and how the Western world will solve its mammoth trade and currency problems.

Market Fears

Wrapped into its concern over Phase 2 is the stock market's fears for the economy, the future level of inflation and the health of corporate profits.

While Wall Street remains wary over the implications of Phase 2, most economists remain quite

confident that there is great underlying strength in the economy that will soon make itself evident. For the most part, the public and business are well satisfied—while labor leaders are not—with the first stage of the administra-

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NTT).—The American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market tried hard to get into the win column last week but didn't quite make it as declines outnumbered advances by a small margin.

However, the big news was that the counter market last Monday or for the first time in its history began to release volume figures for most of the 2,900 issues in its NASDAQ system. NASDAQ is an acronym for National Association of Securities Dealers Automated quotations.

And the volume figures were quite impressive. They more than doubled those of the Amex during each trading session last week. For the week 33,308,700 shares changed hands in the counter market, as compared with 18,561,910 shares traded on the Amex. In the preceding week on the exchange, 15,298,890 shares were traded.

Prices in both markets last week dropped sharply on Monday and continued to lose some ground on Tuesday. However, on Wednesday both markets made their best daily gains since Aug. 16. Prices drifted the next day and then fell again on Friday.

The weaker tone of the market was reflected in the performance of the exchange's price index, which finished on Friday at 24.54, down 37 from the close of the preceding week.

The most actively traded issue on the Amex last week were the warrants of Trans World Airlines, which fell 1.2 to 21.7 1/2 on a turnover of 362,200 shares. The second most heavily traded stock was American Fashions, which lost 3 1/8 to 14 with 212,000 shares changing hands.

The Over-the-Counter market did somewhat better with the NASDAQ industrial index closing on Friday at 105.16, up .07 point from the preceding Friday. Among the stronger counter issues last week, Browning & Ferris added 7, Tampac climbed 13, International Systems & Controls was up 5; Burnip & Sims rose 2 and the Rouse company climbed 3. Rouse recently split its stock two-for-one.

the details of the coming control program, no matter what the precise outlines are. The greatest worry involves existing inequities and what will be done about them.

Obviously both business and la-

bor will have to make some sacrifices if Phase 2 is to have any chance for success in dampening inflation, reducing unemployment and restoring stability in the international trade and monetary area.

Concrete progress toward those goals is a necessary prelude to the improved public and business confidence and expansion of spending for housing, durable goods, inventories and new plant and equipment. If such outlays are stepped up, the economy will proceed along a steeply rising course throughout 1972.

The one concrete guideline for 1972 that the committee established in its program that was endorsed before the markets closed last week was the ruling of a government committee that, in general, corporate dividend increases should be limited to 4 percent of the amount paid in any fiscal year ending in 1969, 1970 or 1971.

But the amount was raised so that some increases were to be permitted. There was no wild enthusiasm over the amount specified. Most of the comment was

Four percent for dividend increases looks a little low in view of rumors that the limit on wage increases will be 5 percent," said William F. Butler, economist for the Chase Manhattan Bank.

More favorable reactions came from James W. Davant, chairman of Faine, Webber, Jackson & Cur-

(Continued on page 11, Col. 1)

NEW YORK (API)—Weekly over the counter				Net				High Low Last				Net				High Low Last				Net				High Low Last				Net			
Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week. Last bid prices All quotations supplied by the New York Mercantile Exchange				Net				High Low Last				Net				High Low Last				Net				High Low Last				Net			
				Type																											
Bessemer Electric				27 1/4				1 1/2				19 1/4				1 1/2				1 1/2				1 1/2				1 1/2			
Bohemian Steel				26 1/4				1 1/4				21 1/4				1 1/4				1 1/4				1 1/4				1 1/4			
Darrington				167 3/4				2 1/4				208 1/4				2 1/4				2 1/4				2 1/4				2 1/4			
Dea Corp				145 3/4				3 1/4				15 1/4				3 1/4				3 1/4				3 1/4				3 1/4			
Algon Growth Inv				125				17 1/2				17 1/2				17 1/2				17 1/2				17 1/2				17 1/2			
Arlington Wash				126 1/2				15 1/2				16 1/2				15 1/2				15 1/2				15 1/2				15 1/2			
Puritan Bennett				125 3/4				3 1/4				30 1/4				3 1/4				3 1/4				3 1/4				3 1/4			
Puritan Dist. Cap				126 1/2				4 1/4				4 1/4				4 1/4				4 1/4				4 1/4				4 1/4			
Tecnium Pfd				2 3/4				1 1/4				1 1/4																			

High Low Last Chg			High Low Last Chg			High Low Last Chg			High Low Last Chg		
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ADA Franch 1	13	10	10	0	0	Adco	10	10	10	0	0
ADA Franch 2	13	10	10	0	0	Adco	10	10	10	0	0
ADA Franch 3	13	10	10	0	0	Adco	10	10	10	0	0
ADA Franch 4	13	10	10	0	0	Adco	10	10	10	0	0
ADA Franch 5	13	10	10	0	0	Adco	10	10	10	0	0
ADA Franch 6	13	10	10	0	0	Adco	10	10	10	0	0
ADA Franch 7	13	10	10	0	0	Adco	10	10	10	0	0
ADA Franch 8	13	10	10	0	0	Adco	10	10	10	0	0
ADA Franch 9	13	10	10	0	0	Adco	10	10	10	0	0
ADA Franch 10	13	10	10	0	0	Adco	10	10	10	0	0
ADA Franch 11	13	10	10	0	0	Adco	10	10	10	0	0
ADA Franch 12	13	10	10	0	0	Adco	10	10	10	0	0
ADA Franch 13	13	10	10	0	0	Adco	10	10	10	0	0
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ADA Franch 43	13	10	10	0	0	Adco	10				



THE THIRD DIMENSION

If this photograph can only be captured with special equipment.

To appreciate the marvelous play of light and on this masterpiece, you must go see it for yourself. In Sicily.

The examples shown above can only hint at the splendors of Sicilian art. For Sicily has so many kinds of art — Baroque works, ancient cities, Greek temples, Roman theaters, Arab monuments, Norman churches and countless other art treasures.

And that's not all. In Sicily it's easy to enjoy life. You'll find delicious food, comfortable, reasonably priced hotels, a warm, friendly people who want to make you feel at home.

For more information, contact:
Assessorato Turismo, Comunicazione e Trasporti
della Regione Siciliana
Via Notarbartolo 13
90141 PALERMO



By Stuart Troup

PALERMO (HET).—"A picturesque rock in the middle of the Mediterranean... a museum... a land where the civilizations of Europe, Asia and Africa fused." Such characterizations of Sicily are not inaccurate: they are simply inadequate.

We had taken the ferry across the straits from Villa San Giovanni into the bustling port of Messina, and proceeded immediately to follow the road signs out of the city.

Besides its cathedral, its national museum and the Church of the Annunciation, Messina had little to boast of except an earthquake that leveled it in 1908. Museums and churches, in quantity, can create cultural indigestion.

Drive on... with the sea at our right, Milazzo must be somewhere ahead. But a road sign touting a panoramic drive, apparently above and beyond the city, somewhere in the Pelicciolo Mountains, has detoured us. We go up, weaving past the north reaches of the city, twisting, climbing, looking. The view is marvelous, with Messina stretching along the straits far below, its houses and colors piecing together a fine mosaic. We've traveled so far that it is ridiculous to turn back. Perhaps we can discover Sicily via this route.

What we discover instead is a semiturn, and a road sign that tells us we can proceed no further.

Milazzo was somewhere ahead. We went on and reached it in about an hour.

We were immediately absorbed by the good food, ancient streets and ruins of Milazzo. And daily, there are boats to the Aeolian or Lipari Islands, north in the Tyrrhenian Sea.

There are seven principal lakes in the archipelago, the largest being Lipari, which has pretty beaches framing the village, encircled by 13th-14th century walls and dominated by a 16th century Norman castle. But the most interesting of the lakes are Stromboli and Vulcano—the former with its plume of smoke and frequent eruptions, the latter with its hot springs and rocky shores.

Going west from Milazzo, on highway No. 113, is an experience comparable to slithering along the Amalfi Coast between Salerno and Sorrento. The going is not nearly as difficult, but the vistas are often as superb.

Inviting Beaches

Everywhere along the shore there are inviting beaches. And long before you reach Tindari, the sanctuary can be seen overlooking a spit of land and sand that runs gracefully into the Tyrrhenian. On the altar of the sanctuary there is a famous Byzantine statue of the Black Madonna, about whom any north Sicilian will be glad to weave a yarn.

As with virtually all Sicilian communities, Tindari's history is speckled with violence. It was founded by the Greeks from Syracuse about 400 B.C., flowered during the Roman period and was destroyed by the Arabs in the 9th century. There is still much to see here that has been left from the time of the Greeks, including a theater.

We must decline many of the sights, however, in order to reach Palermo by nightfall. Route 113 continues to wind westward, sometimes perilously, always interestingly: over dry river beds, past water-cranked donkeys, through poor villages, over craggy mountains.

Many of the dry river beds apparently have not felt a current of water in years. Small homes have been built in some of them. And in Capo d'Orlando, a group of boys are playing soccer in a river bed, complete with goal nets.

Water, however, is never far away. To our right, the Tyrrhenian stretches like a great lake, gently lapping against white beaches nestled between the rocky headlands.

Rock of Cefalu

It is late afternoon, and in virtually all the villages the women are sitting outside their roadside front doors, resting after their heavy meals. They are sitting, most of them, in straight-backed chairs with their backs to the road; in some cases facing the stone walls of their homes. It is said that only the wives—the signore—sit facing the street; the signorine always face the building. Perhaps, but it seems doubtful that there are so many middle-aged and older unmarried women in Sicily.

There is a beautiful, enormous rock coming up on our right, at water's edge. From the pictures we have seen, it can only be Cefalu, a city whose colorful history and ruins date back to 800 B.C. when it was Greek.

SICILY

A Special Report

For Tourists: A Huge Museum and Resort



Besides its fantastic setting below the rock and at the foot of the sea, however, Cefalu's most superb possession is its cathedral, built during the Norman period, 13th and 14th centuries.

The cathedral is built of a gold-tinged stone—its beauty enhanced by the backdrop of the enormous rock. It contains a number of precious mosaics, representative of Byzantine art. There is a museum, also, but the threat of cultural indigestion looms again. And there is much still to be seen. Touring can be a ghastly business.

From Cefalu toward Palermo, the road loses much of its bending nature, and subsequently some of its charm. But the ruins of Solunto, reached just before Palermo, can restore the historic mood. Up the slopes of Mount Cefalano, we reach the promontory on which rests Solunto, an ancient Phoenician town destroyed by the Saracens, who were generous enough to leave us a few

columns they were apparently unable to cart away. There are remains of the Punic and Roman domination also, to which Solunto (also called Solutum) was subjected. And there is a fine view of the coast, including a series of charming villages.

Hectic City

Solunto, indeed, is a good point for rest before tackling Palermo which—with all of its remarkable history and examples of art and architecture—is also a hectic city.

Palermo takes time. It is an orgy of architecture and artifacts—Phoenician, Roman, Byzantine, Arab, Norman, Spanish. Ancient Greece is in the National Museum; the Middle Ages are in the Palazzo Chiaramonte, and—as a Sicilian put it—"Baroque looks down from the balconies of a hundred streets."

In Piazza Indipendenza, the men are playing cards on tables

in the park. Nearby an elderly man, in work clothes and wearing a beret, puffs a cigarette through a long ivory holder while sitting on the curb reading a comic book. Along the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, donkey-drawn carts compete for space with a river of automobiles whose drivers defy the narrowness of the pavement. On the street, there is a constant challenge to the limits of space.

The street market off the Vittorio Emanuele is filled with fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, and people. Through the narrow market street just now, a short Sicilian is announcing a political rally to be held the next evening, his voice overwhelming the repetitious cadence of the vendors. He is ignored. The feeling one gets in this market is that it would not matter if the herald had been shouting "The Saracens are coming, the Saracens are coming." It is time to shop and the Saracens be damned.

Tourists come and go, conquerors have come and gone—and many of the conquests are reflected in the character of the Sicilian faces in Palermo.

We wander, through the powerful structure of the cathedral built in the Sicilian-Norman style, under the Porta Nuova and past the Norman Palace, into the Piazza Florio with its spectacular fountain—the work of 18th century Florentine sculptors—gardens and narrow alleyways.

Sicilian Vespers

We didn't find the Church of Santo Spirito. It would have been interesting to step inside the place in which began the notorious Sicilian Vespers during the reign (Continued on next page.)

For Investors: Opportunity

PALERMO (HET).—"If you follow me," the innkeeper was saying in a vintage film, "your rooms are ready." Those words are graciously welcomed by tourists, gladly proffered by innkeepers and, more and more, sorely needed by Sicily.

The need is twofold and clear: (1) Sicily's natural advantages and the rising number of traveling Europeans are making the Mediterranean island an increasingly attractive tourist target, and (2) Sicily—although no longer considered Italy's stepchild—has received a paucity of major investors.

The answer to both needs has not been a secret to Italy or to the regional government in Sicily for some time. The achievement of modernizing existing facilities and of attracting new investors, however—despite formidable incentives from the central and regional governments—has been as slow-moving as traffic in Rome.

There have been some notable achievements, particularly on the north shore in Cefalu and around the capital city of Palermo. But the financial incentives have been met with almost equal strength by the reluctance of hoteliers to change their attitudes and by the strong Mediterranean competition for tourists and investors alike.

Competition

"For a long time, they (the tourist industry in Italy) thought that Italy was unique," says Giovanni Torresin, of the Institute for Assistance to the Development of Southern Italy (IASMI). "They felt that its hospitality, sunny skies, sandy beaches, clear water was enough. Suddenly the tourist industry discovered it had competitors on a high level."

"The days of just kissing hands and providing a clean hotel room are over," Mr. Torresin says. "You must think about modernizing. We have to wake up." A good portion of the job of waking up the so-called Mezzogiorno—Italy's slow-to-develop south—as well as to attract the industrial and tourist investment has gone to Mr. Torresin's employer, IASMI, a private consultancy body funded by the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno and other agencies.

"Those tourists who think about seeing the monuments, the towns, they come anyway. For others there must be more. We must do all we can not to lose this marvelous source of income," Mr. Torresin declares. He emphasizes that the majority of tourists, after they have visited a special point of interest, are not content to just hole up in a good hotel room each night. And with some exceptions, that is the simple kind of facility that has been provided until now.

Changes

Things, however, are changing. In 1963, one year after the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno began its effort to close the economic gap between the north and the south of Italy, more than 68 percent of Sicily's hotels were non-

touristic. And only 30 percent of the tourist hotels and pensions were located on the seaside. By 1970, the number of tourist hotels had risen to more than 48 percent of the total, with two-thirds of the tourist hotels located at the shore. Over those eight years, also, there was a total rise of almost one third in the number of accommodations on the island. But it wasn't enough.

"We have made many mistakes and we want to capitalize on them," Mr. Torresin says. "Since the advent of the Cassa (per il Mezzogiorno) in 1961, we have learned that it's one thing to build a hotel for the mass of tourists, but in certain areas we were not ready to have roads to accommodate them. This is the age of jumbo jets."

A network of motorways around and across Sicily is improving the ease of travel, but many of the island's other main roads are in ugly condition. Palermo and Catania have modern airfields, with frequent flights to northern Italy and the rest of the continent, but without a major airfield on the south shore the splendid Mediterranean coastline has remained comparatively untapped.

Land Prices

"Prices of land are lower on the south coast," explains Claudio Alhaique, who heads the tourist division of IASMI. "Some parts of it are still available for a few hundred lire per square meter. It is still unexploited, relatively, because there is no airport. There is one being constructed and its operation will be a really good solution."

Prices of land in the more popular areas have been a problem. "The prices on the east and north coasts were unacceptable," Mr. Alhaique says. "In order to be economical (for tourist development), the price can't be higher than 1,000 lire or 1,500 lire (\$1.60 to \$2.40) per square meter. In the recently approved law (effective Jan. 1, 1972) it is foreseen that for tourist initiatives it will be possible to obtain expropriation of land economically. Previously, such expropriation existed only for industrialization."

The east coast, on the Ionian Sea, contains the famous resort of Taormina. "The vacation and tradition of tourists has existed there for a long time," Mr. Alhaique notes, "and new initiatives (there) are following those traditions. Between Catania and Siracusa (further south on the coast) the area was highly developed through industrialization, which has increased the general standard of living."

It is no surprise that the east coast represents the greatest number of tourists. "On the north coast," Mr. Alhaique says, "there is the situation of Palermo, an attraction per se because it is the capital of Sicily. Probably the highest number of new initiatives have been taken (on the north coast) because of Palermo and due to the fact that on the east coast the possibility of new initiatives is now due to saturation of availability. Flat land is needed, and 90 percent of

the potential investors want coastal land."

While the Ionian coast is saturated, near Taormina, with tourist facilities, the entire island is heavily laden with natural and historical beauty.

Climate

It would seem that capitalizing on the island's resources would be a simple task: that attracting investors to provide facilities that would help attract even more tourists would be as natural as the marvelous Sicilian coastline. There are endless miles of sandy beaches and clear waters; there are imposing stretches of mountains, including the ever-puffing Mount Etna. There are the remains of the ancient Greeks—preserved temples and ruins second only to those in Greece as fine examples of such architecture—in Agrigento, Selinunte, Siracusa and other places. And there are influences everywhere from the Normans, the Byzantines and the Arabs.

The climate of Sicily compares favorably with that of internationally famous resorts. Over a period of eight years, collected data shows that the average temperatures are higher in winter, autumn and spring in Palermo, for example, than in Palma de Mallorca in Spain, insuring a longer vacation season. The average number of rainy days each year in Catania is 54, while in Biarritz it is 177 and in Athens 101.

With all that, however, Sicily made a poor showing in figures provided by IASMI comparing 1960 to 1968. In 1960, under a heading labeled "nights spent" by tourists in Sicily, there was a total of 3,919,408. In 1968, it was 3,173,223. IASMI attributed the decline to an insufficient supply of accommodations available. They were largely in the topmost and lowest categories of hotels, IASMI said, rather than the intermediate levels most frequently sought by tourists.

But in 1970, with the completion of many new facilities and a boom in tourism, "nights spent" by tourists rose to almost 4,700,000.

Mr. Alhaique sees a great deal of initiative in the number of hotels and motels that will be built between now and 1980. "The number of beds between those years will represent an increase of between eight and 10 times," he says. It is safe to say that if his prophecy comes true IASMI will have had much to do with it. IASMI gives free assistance to interested investors, "beginning with the identification of suitable land," Mr. Alhaique says. And IASMI continues to scout for more land.

What's more, IASMI: ● Ascertains what may be most appropriate and economically attractive for an investor according to his objectives and preferences, his available capital and his experience in construction, managerial and technical areas.

● Contacts the owners of selected lands and local bodies to ensure the creation of enterprises under the best conditions.

● Draws up specific investment (Continued on next page.)

Sicily For Tourists

(Continued from preceding page.)

It was Easter Day, 1282, the story goes, and the bells were ringing for vespers when some Frenchmen insulted a young woman of Palermo inside the church. That, apparently, was all the Sicilians needed to begin an insurrection that toppled the unpopular reign of Charles. And the Frenchmen who could not pronounce the word *chickadee* (which was the word for the bird) correctly were massacred.

It was one of the rare moments of self-inflicted violence in the history of Sicily, after its founding by Phoenicians, had been taken by the Romans, the Saracens and the Normans. Its position between the sea and the mountains, its beauty, nestled at the head of a grand bay—enclosed by the north by imposing Mount Pellegrino and on the south by the sea—made it the natural goal of Mediterranean conquerors.

Dubious Distinction

Palermo's entire spread—the *Conca d'Oro*, or golden conch of the sea—cannot be seen better than from the *Palazzo Reale*, a town that overlooks the bay and has grown up around the famous Benedictine abbey of the same name. And after a look at the *Conca d'Oro*, the abbey of *Monreale* is like a tantalizing desert. It is a remarkable combination of Norman architecture and Sicilian-Arab decoration, with its outstanding 12th century mosaics. And the cloisters to the right of the church are as famous and interesting as the abbey.

An appointment at the Isle of Favignana, in the Sicilian Straits,

takes us from Palermo's environs, westward again past Castellammare del Golfo—which has the dubious distinction of being the birthplace of gangster Joe Bonanno—toward the port of Trapani. Overpowering impressions up to now have faded, and Trapani doesn't seem to stand out.

From Trapani, we climb again to a literal and figurative high spot of Sicily—Erice. The views from Erice's castle are so overpowering that from here even Trapani looks good. And there's the castle, built by the Normans on the site of the Temple of Venus—the Mother (Erice). From its gardens we look out across the straits at the Egadi Islands and, on a clear day, to the coast of Tunisia.

South we travel, to Marsala for lunch, and southeast to Selinunte. Time to dig out the reference books. Selinunte, after all, is not just another stop. It is along with Agrigento and Stracusa, an incomparable picture of the Greek grandeur that was Sicily 500 years before Christ. But the sun is low now, and reference books are a bore.

We come upon the temples at the edge of the sea, amid the quiet of stony ruins. It is as if the Greeks were here last week and today we are looking at the aftermath of an earthquake. Can such columns be 2,500 years old?

Chaos of Stones

The sun is sinking fast, and the ghostly quality of the temple ruins is difficult to forget as we arrive at the acropolis.

The acropolis of Selinunte is mostly a gray mass of stones lying in chaos. Here and there

a toppled column lies amid the giant jigsaw puzzle highlighted by the lonely standing columns of what was a Greek theater.

The sun has set and we are moving southeast on Route 115, the surface of which seems to be in worse condition than some of the temples we have just seen. In many places, the road has split open, like an overdone cake crust, providing obstacles that are very difficult to avoid on a twisting path.

It is evening and we decide to pass up Sciacca, a white, terraced—Moorish type—city built on the slope of Monte San Calogaro. It is best known as a health resort, with hot grotoles—sulphur water, saline-bromine-iodic water, alkaline-lithic water—something for every need. Our need is to reach Agrigento.

The lights of the city are spread across a hill above the road, but there is otherwise little to see until dawn.

By morning in the Valley of the Temples, along Strada Panoramica, the sun has colored the stone of the Greek edifices a warm honey. The Temple of Juno stands atop a small crest, high enough to be highlighted against the sky as you approach it, walking past twisted, aged olive trees.

It is the Temple of Concord, however, that is the most majestic and the best preserved of the 2,500-year-old temples. The temple is built of volcanic rock, with 24 columns; it is 138 feet long, 65 feet wide. But its dimensions tell you nothing. When you walk through it, looking up at its perfection and down toward the sea, you may feel you have words to describe it.

Other Temples,

Other Ruins

There are other temples, other ruins here, but the Temples of Juno and Concord are unforgettable. You can turn toward the city and visit the National Archaeological Museum or the Graeco-Roman quarter or the Diocesan Museum. But they cannot compete with the recollection of the temples. And to reach the museums, one must take in Agrigento's heater-skeller growth of modern buildings, exemplary in their disregard of planning, good design and beauty.

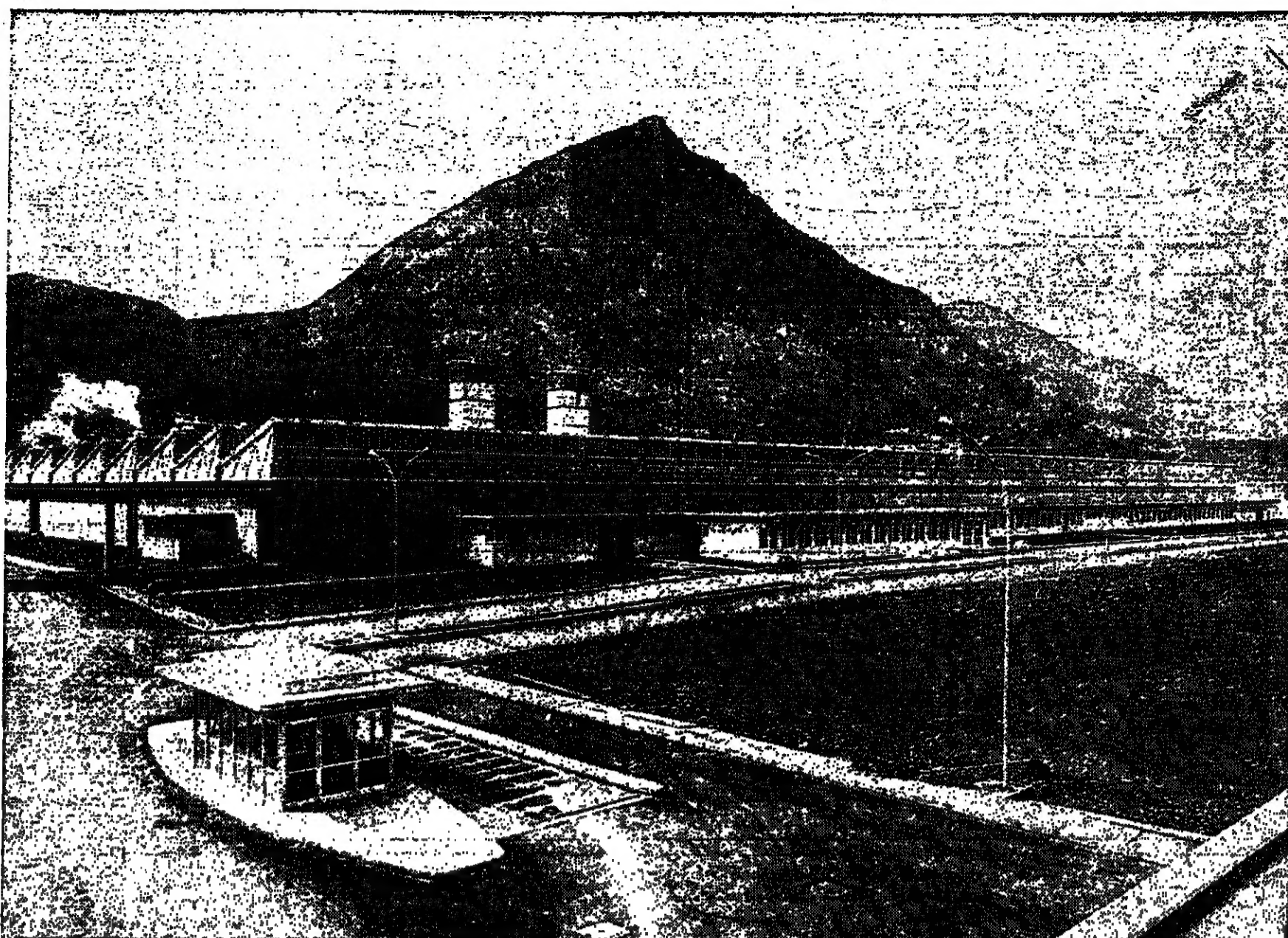
Inland now, toward Caltanissetta and Enna, and our time limitations are denying justice to the island's center. Still we catch sight of the sea of wheat, the stretches of pretty hillside and the clusters of medieval villages, the farmers leading or riding their cask-laden mules from the wells to their barns.

Eastward, toward Mount Etna and Catania. The plume of smoke from Etna, the largest and one of the most famous volcanoes in Europe, ominously reminds one of the devastations it has wrought in virtually every century since at least the Middle Ages. It resembles a giant sawed-off cone. And at its feet, on its flanks and in its plunging ravines thousands of natural sculptures have accumulated from its lava.

There is little we want to say about Catania. For us, it is the busy city we pass on the way north along the coast to Taormina, perching high like a balcony, overlooking the sea. Taormina, Sicily's most celebrated tourist mecca, is also one of its busiest areas. And why not, with such gardens, a Greek theater, lovely beaches and fine accommodations?

The next stop is Messina again, and the train back to Rome.

Fiat in Sicily



The Fiat factory at Termini Imerese (Palermo) is the first motor-car production plant in Sicily's history.

The Fiat Factory at Termini Imerese

Completed during 1970, the Fiat factory at Termini (Palermo) is the first motor-car production plant in Sicily's history.

To achieve this goal it has taken since 1963, the year in which Sicilifiat, a partnership between Fiat and a Sicilian finance company, was constituted. The site was chosen and the terrain levelled off in 1968 and building commenced in 1969. On October 30th, 1970, Sicilifiat was incorporated into Fiat.

This important development will have a considerable effect on the growth of Sicily's economy and is part of Fiat's program for the industrial development of the South. Between 1970 and 1972, this program will involve a total investment of close to 300 thousand million lire.

A factor common to the plants already operating or being planned in the South is that they are given over to production which will stimulate the growth of collateral activities to the maximum, thereby increasing occupation.

The finishing operations in the motor-car construction cycle may be considered to be among the most suitable for this purpose.

The main reasons underlying Fiat's decision to build a factory at Termini Imerese, apart from the general social

and economic need to speed up the industrialization of the South, were:

—Local labor availability;
—The closeness of southern markets (the South of Italy and Mediterranean countries).

The plant covers an area of

more than 400,000 sq.m. and employs 700 workers. The factory is engaged on final and assembly operations of the Fiat 500 and has a total capacity of 50,000 vehicles a year.

It is planned to extend the plant with an additional in-

vestment of 1.5 thousand million lire so as to increase production to 100,000 vehicles a year and add 100 per cent to the labor force.

The workers are 90% locals who have been trained at special courses in Turin.



Fiat factory at Termini Imerese (Palermo): Assembly line of the Fiat 500 r

The Fiat Service in Sicily

The position that Fiat has gained in the economy of Sicily by all means does not stop short of the construction of the Termini Imerese plant, as much as this is to contribute to the island's wishes for industrial development. The company's sales and service network throughout Sicily is the other important Fiat contribution to the economic life of the island.

This organization is an indirect yet essential component of the industrial and commercial development of the island. In other words, it is part of the trading and transport infrastructure to which most of the economic activity is closely connected.

Fiat has been represented in Sicily for some time by a widespread sales and service network.

A specialized organization of men, equipment and tools is available to ensure the maintenance of all vehicles in peak condition. Fiat Services in Sicily hinges on the two Fiat branches at Palermo and Catania. Under their control are 200 service points—dealers, spares and lubricants stockists; authorized garages and body repairers. In addition, Fiat is represented in Sicily by the Fiat and OM Tractor Service Centre in Caltanissetta.

The Fiat Sales and Service Branch of Catania.



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ALL YEAR ROUND

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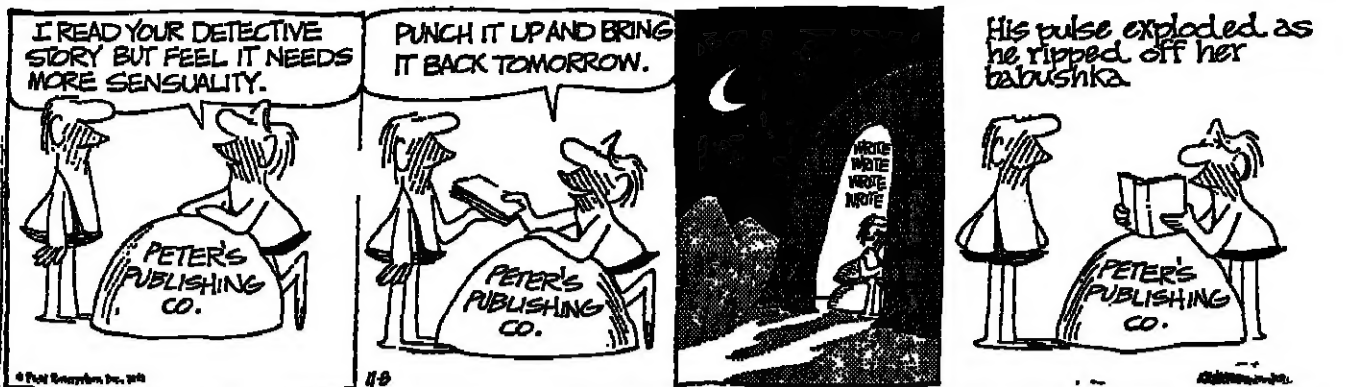
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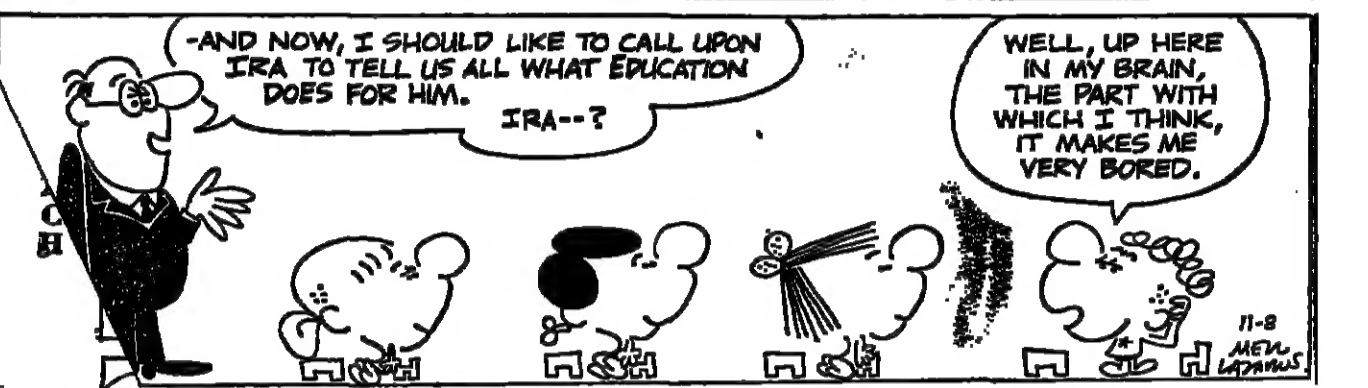
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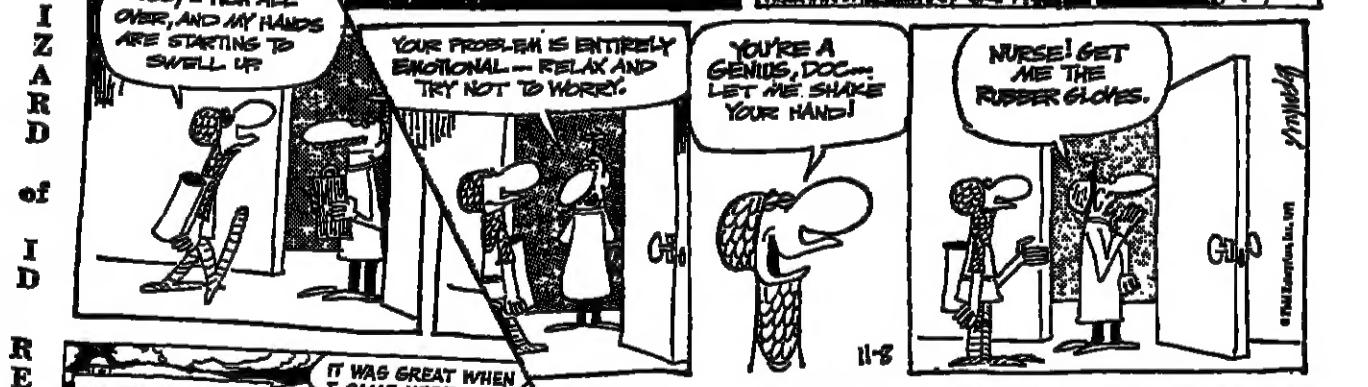
CH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal South opened the bidding in second position with one diamond. West overcalled one heart and East bid one no-trump. South raised his diamond bid to two, and the auction ended there.

WEST: ♠ KJ, ♥ A5, ♦ KJ, ♣ AS

EAST: ♠ QJ, ♥ 109, ♦ QJ4, ♣ K8

SOUTH: ♠ AQ4, ♥ 109752, ♦ K5, ♣ K6

NORTH: ♠ J5432, ♥ 875, ♦ QJ4, ♣ 107

At this point South led the heart queen, forcing West to win and concede a club trick at the finish. The play of the heart queen would not have worked if West had discarded his heart jack and kept a small card in the suit.

Notice that there was a slightly better play for South. If he had played the ace and queen of hearts instead of trumps at the third trick, West would have been end-played unless East ruffed the third round of hearts. If that happened, South could still have developed an endplay by refusing to cover when East led a club honor.

Ninety points was a good result for North-South, since their opponents could have made four clubs.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: East South West North Pass 1♦ 1♥ Pass 1NT 2♦ 1♥ Pass West led the spade ten.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I WASN'T AWAKE UNTIL YOU... NO, WE'RE NOT HAVING BREAKFAST!... WELL, WAKE UP YOUR MOTHER, IF YOU'RE HUNGRY!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TONUK

JEGUD

DIRAH

SNORPE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

My, how they shoot up in this town. Remember when he was knee-high to...

Grew up quickly in Brussels.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: FEWER TRYST CORPSE JUNIOR

Answer: No longer amusing in courts—JESTERS

BOOKS

OUR GANG

(Starring Tricky and His Friends)

By Philip Roth. Random House. 200 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ODDLY enough, Philip Roth has neglected to include a disclaimer in his latest book, "Our Gang." Nowhere in its pages could I find any statement guaranteeing that the characters here represented are purely imaginary and that any resemblance to persons living, dead or otherwise is purely coincidental.

This is most unusual in an imaginative work of this sort, in which a President and a Vice-President appear, not to speak of a secretary of defense, a director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and a mayor of New York. But then I guess it doesn't matter about the missing disclaimer. "Our Gang" isn't very realistic anyhow. I mean, I even had trouble understanding the internal logic of this book, let alone its bearing on the outside world. Take the opening chapter for instance, where Roth's hero, Tricky, is a character in a novel. (What kind of silly name is that anyway?) Tricky, you see, has recently come out four-square against the practice of abortion and in favor of the rights of the "yet unborn" (in a statement that is supposed to resemble something that someone—forget who—actually uttered last April 30 in San Clemente, Calif.).

The troubled citizen in this chapter is worried because it has occurred to him that an alleged person called Lieutenant Calley (a character in Roth's story) find it extremely difficult to give credence to, by the way, may have committed an abortion by killing a pregnant woman at the My Lai massacre. Might not this possibility work to said Calley's disadvantage in the President's review of the lieutenant's appeal? Could Tricky really be objective in the light of his belief in the right to life of the "yet unborn"? The citizen wonders.

Tricky's answer is that for several reasons it is most unlikely that a violation of such sanctities of human life could have occurred at the massacre. And having once been a lawyer, he can make it all "perfectly clear." To begin

Besides which, if, in reviewing Calley's appeal, Tricky were to discover "one shred" of evidence that he could not square with his "personal belief" in the sanctity of human life, including the life of the "yet unborn," he would "disqualify himself as a judge and pass the entire matter on to the vice-president."

All of which struck this reader as completely bewildering, since according to Roth himself, there is no vice-president, only a "what's his name" who keeps popping up at sword swallows' conventions spouting alliterative nonsense. How could he judge the Calley case on its merits?

So it went for this reader throughout Roth's fantasy. I didn't understand how Tricky intended to implement his extension of the franchise to the yet unborn, even if he was right that they deserve it.

It suddenly occurs to me that Roth intended some sort of satire with "Our Gang." But what leader of the American people could he possibly have had in mind? But doesn't Roth know from reading Joe McGinniss's "The Selling of the President" that we are now governed by a package put together out of TV images and public-opinion polls?

In other and more serious words: As funny and malicious as this satire is, it doesn't really touch the source of the folly that it is trying to ridicule. As Norman Mailer pointed out some time ago, there is even a limit to the humor of Nixon jokes.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Fades away

5 Choice

10 Prefix for angel or duke

14 Zodiac animal

15 Seckles

16 — avia

17 Hopeless

18 Narrow groove

19 Iranian coin

20 Policemen's barbecue, perhaps

22 Theater district

24 Body fluid

25 Slippery

26 Knotty problem

29 Torpor

34 Conqueror of Rome in 410

36 Affirmation

37 Trout fly

38 Indonesian coin

39 Santa's helper

41 Kind of grass or whiskey

43 Industrialists' org.

44 So long

46 Scandinavian coin

48 Warning

50 Military account by Xenophon

52 Bedding

53 Give the — to

54 Procession

57 Profit

60 Cattleman of Southwest

64 Sheltered

65 Related on mother's side

67 Swan genus

68 Paton

69 Phoenician port

70 Sincere

71 Slug

72 Used

73 Verne's captain

DOWN

1 Urges, with "on"

2 Kick

3 Ruin

4 Thief

5 English track

6 Respite

7 Mundane

8 Shout fr.

9 Original name of Volgograd

10 Imposing display

11 Racetrack feature

12 Suffix for auto or pluto

13 Moon arc

21 — elision

23 "— dien"

26 Maccheroni

27 Upstate N. Y. city

28 Maria or Sophia

30 Poetic word

31 Quarrel

32 Adorn

33 Arabian land

35 Intimacy

40 Day: Abbr.

42 Of a region of Asia Minor

45 Cleansing

47 Dais

49 Small-time

51 Melody

55 Squal

56 In regard to

57 River of Austria and Hungary

58 French pronoun

59 Blue shade

61 Robt.

62 Stroll

63 Flat plinth

66 Pinch

هذه ايامنا

Saints Tie Raiders

Jets Shock Chiefs With Late Boot

is Friend)
e. 200 pp.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—The New York Jets shocked the Kansas City Chiefs in the fourth quarter and won the AFC Eastern Division title with a 13-10 victory over the powerful Kansas City Chiefs.

The Jets, who had been out of the playoffs for the first time since 1960, won the game in the fourth quarter with a 28-yard field goal by kicker John Riggins. The Chiefs, who had been out of the playoffs for the first time since 1960, lost the game in the fourth quarter with a 28-yard field goal by kicker John Riggins.

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his favorite target only twice during the game.

Howfield got his opportunity only after a roughing-the-kicker penalty by linebacker Bob Stein and a personal foul by defensive back Jim Marshall kept a Jet drive moving.

Saints 21, Raiders 21

Reserve quarterback Ed Hargett, filling in for the injured Archie Manning, directed New Orleans to three second-half touchdowns as the Saints tied Oakland, 21-21, before 83,102 fans in New Orleans.

The equalizing touchdown came on a 10-yard pass from Hargett to tight end Dave Parks with eight seconds to play. The Saints had scored only three minutes earlier on a two-yard run by rookie Bob Gresham.

The first New Orleans touchdown, after the Saints had fallen behind 14-0, came with just 3:38 left in the third period when running back Jim Strong booted off left tackle for 10 yards.

Packers 17, Bears 14

Lou Michaels booted a 22-yard field goal in the last 59 seconds to cap a drive led by rookie John Brockington, as Green Bay upset Chicago, 17-14.

The defeat stunned a crowd of 55,049 in Soldier Field as the Bears' title hopes in the Central Division of the National Conference were dimmed as their record is now 5-3.

Dolphins 24, Bills 0

Bob Griese fired two touchdown passes and Mercury Morris scored a 68-yard run as Miami smashed winless Buffalo, 24-0, in the Dolphins' first shut-out ever.

Miami, 6-1-1, retained first place in the American Conference East with the home victory.

Steelers 26, Browns 9

Roy Gerela booted four field goals and Terry Bradshaw scored a touchdown before leaving the game with a heel injury as Pittsburgh ripped Cleveland, 26-9, to deadlock the Central Division of the American Football Conference.

With two minutes remaining in the first half, Bradshaw, unable to pass, ran down the center of the field 39 yards to the Browns' eight and injured his foot stumbling out of bounds.

The Steeler quarterback was taken to a local hospital for X-rays, but returned to the field in the second half.

The extent of the injury was not known immediately.

Terry Bradshaw took over for Bradshaw in the second half and hurried a 40-yard touchdown pass to Dave Smith in the waning minutes to put the game out of reach.

Patriots 28, Oilers 20

New England capitalized on pass interceptions by Steve Kiner and Jim Cheevers for a pair of touchdowns in the final five minutes for a 28-20 victory over Houston in Foxboro, Mass.

Falcons 9, Bengals 6

Dick Shiner uncorked a 45-yard pass to Art Malone with 1:08 remaining for the winning touchdown as Atlanta extended Cincinnati's losing streak to seven games with a 9-6 victory.

Hewitt Wins

ABERAVON, Wales, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Bob Hewitt of South Africa and England's Virginia Wade took the finals of the third Dewar Cup indoor tennis tournament yesterday.

Hewitt defeated Gerald Batick of England, 7-6, 6-4. Miss Wade downed Australia's Wimbledon Champion, Evonne Coolidge, 7-6, 6-3.

NHL Results

Friday's Games

New York 4, California 1 (Ratelle 3, Goodfellow 2, Trucchi 1, MacGregor 1). Rangers score five goals in opening period.

San Jose 3, Philadelphia 2 (Lucas 2, Galt 1, Shattuck 1). Sharks score three goals or span of 1 minute 10 seconds in final period.

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PASSING TEST—Sonny Jurgensen, restored to the Redskins' active roster in time for yesterday's game with the Eagles, is watched during a workout by his coach, George Allen, left, starting quarterback Bill Kilmer (11), running back Larry Brown (41) and receiver Roy Jefferson. Jurgensen has been out since Sept. 4 when he fractured a bone in his left shoulder in a preseason game.

Nicklaus Wins in Australia by 7

SYDNEY, Nov. 7 (AP)—Jack Nicklaus won the \$28,000 Dunlop International golf tournament today by seven strokes.

He had a 14-under-par total of 274 for 72 holes, including a 70 yard in windy conditions on the 6,643-yard Manly Course.

Nicklaus had a five-stroke lead yesterday after he shot a third-round 73.

Nicklaus, who won the Australian Open last weekend, said, "I played well, but the margin of victory was more than could normally have been hoped for. I seemed to be the only one to take advantage of the generally good conditions."

"You try not to make any damn mistakes when you start the last day with a lead of five shots," Peter Oosterhuis of Britain

gained a second-place tie with Australian Bruce Crampton with a 25-foot putt for a birdie 2 on the final green.

Before leaving for the United States tonight, Nicklaus said he was planning to use the smaller British ball in the World Cup next week in Florida.

Among those who played poorly in the tournament were South African Gary Player and Australian Bruce Devlin. Player carded 75 today for a ninth-place 286 while Devlin scored 71 for a 291.

Trevino Trails by 8

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 7 (AP).—Angel Gallardo of Spain carded a seven under-par 65 yesterday and tied Billy Maxwell for the lead in the third round of the Mexican Open golf tournament.

Meanwhile, Lee Trevino lost ground with a 75.

Maxwell, the second-round leader, had a 72 on the 7,174-yard Club de Golf course and was tied for the top spot with Gallardo at 205.

Trevino, who was favored to add this national title to his collection of the United States British and Canadian Open championships, ran into putting trouble and wound up tied for fifth at 211. On Friday, he shot a 71.

"Man, I want to win this one so bad," he said. "But I can still do it. If I can go five-under on the front side tomorrow, I'd have a good chance at it. Put some heat on them cats."

Juan Neri of Mexico moved into third place by running in a 15-foot downhill putt for a birdie on the final hole for a 69 and 209. Rocky Thompson of Wichita Falls, Texas, had a 71 for 210.

Trevino was tied with Victor Regalado of Mexico, who finished with a 67 for 211.

Gallardo, who will represent Spain in the World Cup competition at Palm Beach Gardens, Fla., next week, booted into contention with a five-under-par 31 on the front side. He caught the 49-year-old Maxwell with a 16-foot birdie putt on the final hole. He didn't have a bogey.

Maxwell, who has been a member of the tour for 18 years, hasn't won since 1962.

Casper Ties

OSAKA, Japan, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Billy Casper sank a 30-foot birdie putt on the final hole yesterday to finish in a first-place tie with long-hitting Masahiko (Jumbo) Ozaki of Japan in the 54-hole 30-million-yen (\$61,000) United States-Japan professional golf match.

There was no playoff between Casper and Ozaki.

Casper, who started the day four strokes behind Ozaki, who was tied with American Dewitt Weaver for the lead with an eight-under-par 136 for 36 holes, shot yesterday's best round, a 68, to give him a 208 for the 54 holes on the 6,815-yard par-72 Perfect Liberty Country Club course in Tondabayashi in the suburbs of Osaka. Ozaki shot a 72.

The United States team won the Miki Gold Cup worth eight-million yen (\$24,000) by shooting a total of 1,484 for 54 holes. Only the best seven scores of the nine-number team counted.

The Japanese team scored 1,493.

Palmer 2d Best In Palmer Golf

KAWASAKI, Japan, Nov. 7 (AP).—Arnold Palmer failed to win the Arnold Palmer Trophy golf tournament yesterday, finishing one stroke behind the leader in the 36-hole inaugural event.

Tadashi Kita, Japan's former World Cup player, captured the trophy by posting a par 72 for a two-day total of 142. Palmer, who had a 35 on the front nine, registered a 33 on the back nine to finish with 143 and tie with three Japanese for the runner-up spot.

College Football Scores

Georgetown (DC) 30, Fordham 8.



PASSING TEST—Sonny Jurgensen, restored to the Redskins' active roster in time for yesterday's game with the Eagles, is watched during a workout by his coach, George Allen, left, starting quarterback Bill Kilmer (11), running back Larry Brown (41) and receiver Roy Jefferson. Jurgensen has been out since Sept. 4 when he fractured a bone in his left shoulder in a preseason game.

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There was no playoff between Casper and Ozaki.

Casper, who started the day four strokes behind Ozaki, who was tied with American Dewitt Weaver for the lead with an eight-under-par 136 for 36 holes, shot yesterday's best round, a 68, to give him a 208 for the 54 holes on the 6,815-yard par-72 Perfect Liberty Country Club course in Tondabayashi in the suburbs of Osaka. Ozaki shot a 72.

The United States team won the Miki Gold Cup worth eight-million yen (\$24,000) by shooting a total of 1,484 for 54 holes. Only the best seven scores of the nine-number team counted.

The Japanese team scored 1,493.

Palmer 2d Best In Palmer Golf

KAWASAKI, Japan, Nov. 7 (AP).—Arnold Palmer failed to win the Arnold Palmer Trophy golf tournament yesterday, finishing one stroke behind the leader in the 36-hole inaugural event.

Tadashi Kita, Japan's former World Cup player, captured the trophy by posting a par 72 for a two-day total of 142. Palmer, who had a 35 on the front nine, registered a 33 on the back nine to finish with 143 and tie with three Japanese for the runner-up spot.

College Football Scores

Georgetown (DC) 30, Fordham 8.

Warburg 25, Lee 19.

Central Iowa 40, Northland 10.

William Penn 34, Deane 0.

North Iowa 20, Aurora 0.

St. Joseph's 1, Evansville 3.

Coach Bryant 4th in Victories Alabama Defeats LSU, 14-7

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 7 (AP).—Terry Davis raced 16 yards for a third-period touchdown and unbeaten Alabama

trimmed Louisiana State, 14-7, last night in a Southeastern Conference game.

A surprisingly strong LSU defense had contained the Crimson Tide's wishbone offense most of the game, limiting undefeated Alabama to a pair of first-half field goals by Bill Davis before the clinching touchdown drive.

The victory, Alabama's ninth of the year, elevated coach Paul (Bear) Bryant into the No. 4 spot on the list of all-time coaching victories at 208, breaking his tie with Jess Neely.

The deciding drive covered 52 yards and required only four plays. Alabama back Johnny Musso got it rolling on the second play with an 11-yard run before Steve Bisaccia raced 25 yards to the Tiger 16.

Terry Davis then streaked to the left corner of the end zone. Musso ran for the conversion, giving Alabama a 14-0 lead with 8 minutes 21 seconds left in the quarter.

Quarterback Paul Lyons then moved the Tigers 61 yards to score in 16 plays. Lyons completed six passes for 44 yards and had a crucial 11-yard run in the drive that ended on Lyons' seven-yard touchdown pass to Andy Hamilton with 1:40 left in the third period.

LSU started a drive late in the final quarter that was helped by a 10-yard interference penalty at midfield, but reserve quarterback Bert Jones fumbled at the Alabama 43 with less than four minutes remaining.

Musso, who gained 61 yards in five carries despite an injured shoulder, turned in the key plays in Alabama's first field goal drive with runs of 19 and 18 yards.

Okla. 20, Missouri 3

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 7 (UPI).—High-scoring Oklahoma was held to its lowest point production of the season today by an inspired Missouri defensive team.

In winning, 20-3, the Sooners took advantage of a 70-yard return with a blocked field-goal attempt and a 44-yard pass to a touchdown.

The Sooners, who lost four fumbles, were held scoreless in the second half, the first time this season they have not scored in any one quarter.

Oklahoma, which began the game with a 47-point scoring average, had its outside running game blunted by the Tigers' eight-man defensive line. How-

ever, the result was never in any real doubt after Oklahoma scored two touchdowns in the second quarter.

The Tigers held Greg Pruitt, the swift halfback, and Jack Mildren, the quarterback, in check, but Roy Bell put the Sooners out of reach with a 78-yard run in the second quarter.

Pruitt was held to 82 yards rushing and Mildren, 124.

Nebraska 37, Iowa State 0

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 7 (AP).—Johnny Rodgers scored two touchdowns including one on a 62-yard punt return, and Nebraska's defense stopped Iowa State as the No. 1 ranked Cornhuskers won, 37-0, yesterday.

The victory was unbeaten Nebraska's ninth this year, 19th in a row and 28th consecutive game without a defeat as the Cornhuskers moved toward a Thanksgiving Day match with No. 2-rated Oklahoma, a 43-12 winner over Iowa State yesterday.

Rodgers scored Nebraska's first touchdown on a 10-yard end-around in the first quarter, and his punt return late in the second quarter helped Nebraska to a 20-0 half-time lead.

Sophomore Rich Sanger kicked field goals of 26, 27 and 39 yards.

The Nebraska defense, led by end Willie Harper and middle guard Rich Sanger, intercepted three passes to set up touchdowns and allowed Iowa State just 106 yards in total offense.

Columbia Kicks Dartmouth From Top of Ivy League

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT).—A 24-yard field goal by Paul Kallades with 54 seconds to play gave Columbia a 31-29 victory at Baker Field yesterday and ended Dartmouth's 15-game winning streak, and stretched to improbable length the cliffhanger sagas both teams have been creating all season.

In all seven games this year, Columbia has won or lost by no more than three points, and Dartmouth was fresh from two last-minute victories on field goals. By losing, the Indians fell one game behind unbeaten Cornell, their next opponent, in the Ivy League race.

Cornell beat Brown, 21-7, yesterday.

First Columbia, eager to avenge last year's 55-0 loss at Dartmouth and still angry at itself for last week's 24-21 loss at Cornell, seemed to fall into a hopeless hole. Dartmouth's Tim Copper ran back a punt 58 yards for a touchdown within the first three minutes, and Columbia fumbled the ensuing kickoff on its own 30-yard line.

Early in the second period, however, the tide shifted completely in Columbia's favor. Max McKendzie recovered a fumble on the Dartmouth eight, and the Lions scored on Don Jackson's six-yard pass to Rick Assaf. On the heels of that, the Lions marched 77 yards the next time they got the ball and went off at half-time leading by 21-14.

Dartmouth finally took the lead, 29-28, in the fourth quarter with a Steve Steison to Tyrone Byrd 63-yard touchdown pass and Ted Perry's place kick.

With 3 minutes 46 seconds left and Columbia on its 23, the Lions started their march to the Indians' 17 where Kallades made his decisive kick—an end-over-and-tumbler that just cleared the crossbar.

Cornell moved into the Ivy League football lead by defeating Brown, 21-7, in Ithaca, N.Y.

Although the crowd of 15,000 at Schoellkopf Crescent cheered its star halfback, Ed Mariano, as he scored two touchdowns in the Big Red's comeback surge against the surprising Bruins, the loudest cheers went up for their league rival, Columbia, when the news was relayed that Dartmouth had been tumbling from first place.

Mariano, who had 18 carries for 79 yards in the first period, brought his game total to 178 on 37 rushes.

In the last five minutes, Mariano was shaken up and went to the sidelines holding his back. After a rest, he stood up and watched the remainder of his last home game.

The Cornell staff announced that Mariano was "okay" after he went to the dressing room

